

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1929

NO. 12



INDUSTRY'S GRIM STRUGGLE



Christmas—The Time of Good Will

Everywhere at Christmas time, good will is evident. Everyone feels kindly toward every one else. Santa Claus, the universal benefactor at Christmas time, appears by reindeer team, in the good old way, or perhaps by airplane in the modern manner. Children flock to the toy departments of the stores to see him and tell him what they consider the most important things for their Christmas stockings, and if he cannot be found, a letter is promptly written to him, so that there will be no mistake.

Everywhere are whispered conferences, lists are consulted, information is exchanged as to sizes, colors and materials for gifts to be made or bought. Holly and candle decorations emphasize that the stores are doing their part to make the choice of appropriate gifts easy, even for last minute shoppers.

Oftentimes, good will expresses itself merely as a general feeling of friendliness, but to make it a really vital force there must be some deeper element, some real thought and action, sometimes even a sacrifice.

Proud as the children may be of new toys, important as the latest household appliances are to the mother in lightening her work, deep down you are wondering if this is enough, or if you are overlooking the most important things for them. You wonder if present happiness is enough, or if you should look further ahead than that.

Pondering the matter over, the feeling grows stronger and stronger that it would be a finer and more lasting expression of good will and the Christmas spirit to make a sacrifice of perhaps a few dollars a week or month during the year, and invest it in life insurance which will give them real financial protection, and assure them of your devotion to their comfort and happiness.

BUILD GOOD WILL, BUT BUILD ON A LASTING FOUNDATION.

May we help you to do this?

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

Home Office: 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.



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Magazine Chat

Poker hands are interesting things. Sometimes you can build them in the midst of games—if you are shrewd and lucky. Building a magazine is something like drawing poker hands. If you are alert and lucky, you can sometimes make a strike. But you are also subject to failure and disappointment.

If a magazine depended on an office staff alone, for copy, it would soon die of dry-rot. If it depended on correspondents alone, it would have no coherency, plan or direction. It is a combination of these two forces in collaboration that makes a good magazine. But when either is weak, the product suffers.

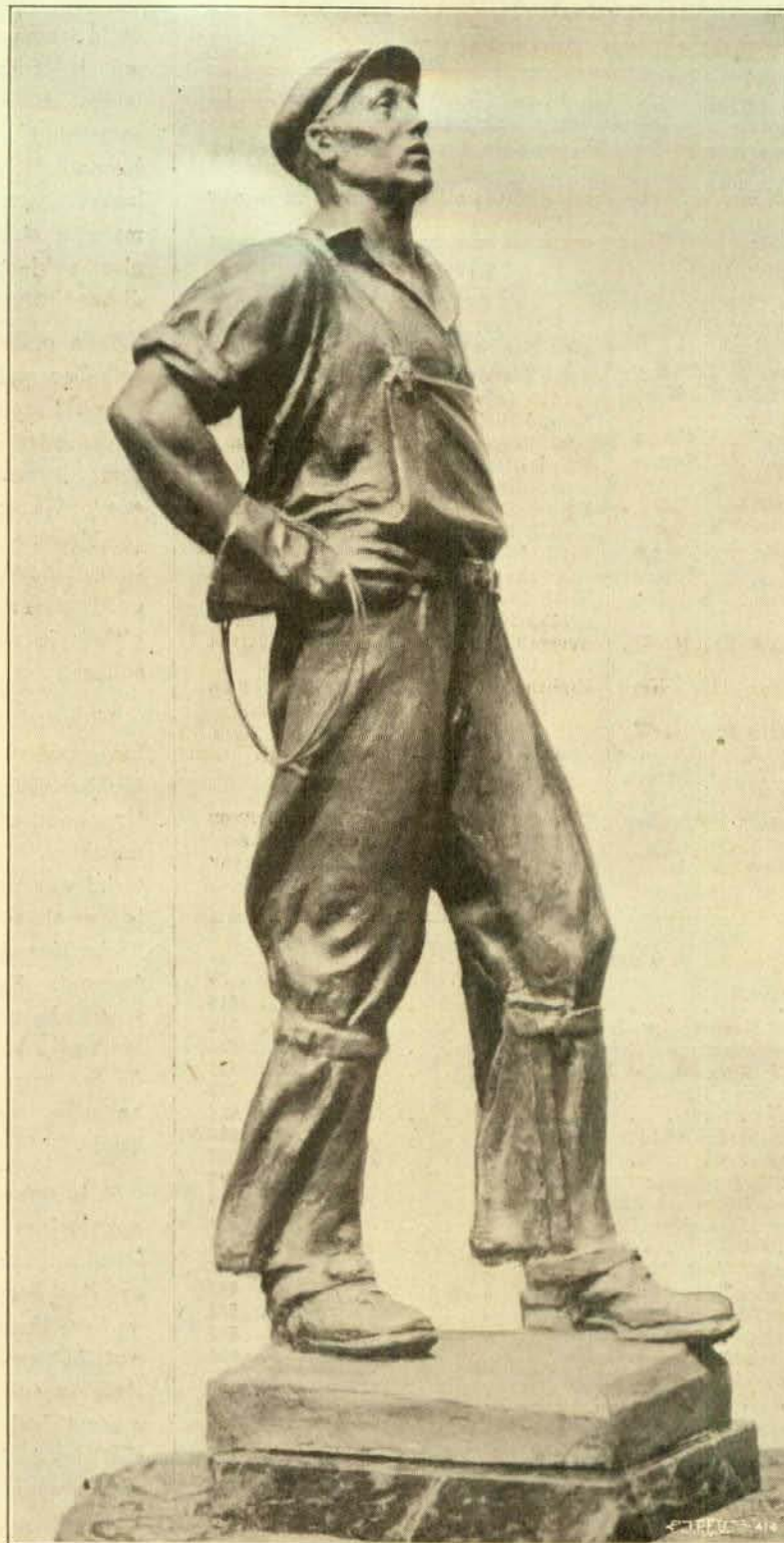
Hitherto in December, we have undertaken to produce a number reflective of the narrative and artistic skill of our members. This year the material was not forthcoming. It is true that Shapland's story of Tie's Homecoming, and Kupferman's Saga of the Skyscraper have real merit, but two swallows don't make a party. So we turned to other fields, and the results are in your hands.

It is a fact, though you may not believe it, that we could fill a magazine twice our present size, every month. That is, we have the material to do that. But that would mean less selectiveness, and a larger staff, and a great deal more expense. We shall try to hobble along on 56 pages, with a dream of lifting the quality still higher.

This is a good wish for Christmas, and a good resolve for the New Year.

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THE LINEMAN
By Max Kalish

Wide World Photos



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WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1929

No. 12

This Year 35 Men Will Burn to Death on Wires

THOSE who believe that the grimness of the industrial struggle has been mitigated should read the tragic story told and retold each year—by the insurance statistics of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Like an over-weening fate, the inevitable finger of fact chalks 35 or more electrocutions each 12-month period. This is a record that carries with it a tinge of horror. For the record compiled for the years 1922-1928 is relentless. If, by chance, the deaths by electrocution should fall off in one year, the inexorable destiny seems to redress the balance the next, with a vengeance, so that one may safely predict that 1930 will see 35 hale, able-bodied men dying of electric shock. This is not all.

The insurance statistics show that about 50 per cent of the deaths among union electrical workers are due to the character of the workers' occupation.

This fact dramatizes the darkness of the industrial struggle. This fact indicates, too, no doubt, that slow, but general uplift of the wage level in the electrical trade has not yet been able to halt the devastation of occupational disease. For electrical workers, like all wage-earners, are ravaged by tuberculosis and pneumonia, diseases which take their toll among men, where proper food and sanitary conditions are not forthcoming, and where exposure plays an excessive part incident to the job.

Class Disease

It is not popularly realized that tuberculosis is a "class" disease. As shown by statistics from the National Tuberculosis Association, bankers and brokers seldom have it. Workers in dust-laden occupations contract it most frequently, but electrical workers have it at a rate, which accents the fact that all those who toil have given hostages to fate.

Louis I. Dublin, statistician, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has recently announced results of an extended study of deaths among industrial workers. He discovered that office workers, holders of white collar jobs, those far away from high tension wires, mine damp, whirling wheels, and white-hot furnaces live eight years longer than the toilers in factory, mine and road. Mr. Dublin says:

"The handicap of eight years in the expectation of life is in the nature of a tax which millions of men who are engaged in industry pay under present conditions. It is a measurable and a very real burden which might readily be expected from the very nature of industrial employment and the mode of life of workers. This is, however, not the only tax which they pay. Possibly more important, but unfortunately less easily measured, is the tax of illness and of disability which is laid upon men in industrial disputes."

Mr. Dublin goes on to say—

The electrical trade is placed high in the ranks of skill. The grim toll exacted by the industry however, in health and lives, is often overlooked by the chief beneficiaries of the toil given, and the price paid. Insurance statistics reveal the heavy duty imposed on electrical workers.

"The economic pressure is powerful enough to keep men on the job after common sense and medical judgment would suggest a vacation or even periods of medical attention in hospitals or other institutions."

Mr. Dublin names tuberculosis, pneumonia and heart disease as occupational diseases. The tuberculosis rate among industrial workers is 12 times the rate for farmers; the pneumonia rate is twice that for white collar workers; and the rate for heart disease is three times as high.

Many Hazards

Tuberculosis and electrocution are not the only hazards of the electrical trade. Burns, falls, pneumonia and a number of other menaces listed under miscellaneous, add to the yearly death toll. Here is the record:

Record of Accidents and Deaths by Occupational Diseases for International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

	1922			
	Inside			
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	23	7	1	31
Falls (fractures, breaks)	9	4	—	13
Burns (explosions, etc.)	4	—	—	4
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	3	5	3	11
Tuberculosis	9	18	6	33
Pneumonia	3	11	3	17
Total				109
	1923			
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	12	10	7	29
Falls, etc.	5	7	—	12
Burns, etc.	3	3	—	6
Miscellaneous	6	11	—	17
Tuberculosis	7	19	5	31
Pneumonia	5	14	1	20
Total				115

	1924			
	Inside			
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	29	11	5	45
Falls, etc.	13	11	4	28
Burns, etc.	4	1	1	6
Miscellaneous	2	7	2	11
Tuberculosis	5	22	1	28
Pneumonia	7	23	—	30
Total				148

	1925			
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	30	8	2	40
Falls, etc.	12	7	2	21
Burns, etc.	3	—	—	3
Miscellaneous	1	8	—	9
Tuberculosis	9	23	4	36
Pneumonia	4	15	1	20
Total				129

	1926			
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	22	8	3	33
Falls	11	9	4	24
Burns	2	—	1	3
Miscellaneous	1	—	1	2
Tuberculosis	6	22	2	30
Pneumonia	9	21	—	30
Total				122

	1927			
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	22	5	—	27
Falls	9	11	1	21
Burns	6	2	—	8
Miscellaneous	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis	9	16	4	29
Pneumonia	6	16	—	22
Total				108

	1928			
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	24	7	3	34
Falls	11	11	4	26
Burns	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	6	23	2	31
Pneumonia	8	22	6	36
Total				128

One of the surprising facts about this record is the number of deaths by electrocution among the inside men of our organization. It is accepted opinion that electric shock is prevalent among linemen and power house workers, and infrequent among construction men. This opinion, though not denied, is modified by the figures. It appears that no electrician is completely free from the menace of sudden artificial death.

Whether the widespread acceptance of safety codes will drag these figures down, remains to be seen. It is expected also that a decent standard of living, continuously maintained, enough to provide physicians' care when needed, and a layoff, if necessary, will lessen the ravages wrought by tuber-

culosis and pneumonia. A growth in the habit of care by electrical workers, and insistence on proper safe-guards, ought to beat back these appalling statistics. Still it must be confessed that the trade is hazardous; that it exacts with regularity its pay; and that society in general is indifferent to the cost paid by the electrical workers each year, in health and lives in order that the industry might go on.

Movement to Insure Safety Varied

Though moving somewhat slowly, several forces in the construction industry are at work to create conditions on the job more favorable to safety to life and limb; and to property. The American Institute of Architects, the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the Associated General Contractors of America, the American Standards Committee, and the U. S. Department of Labor, are at work to improve codes, secure legislation, and to spread education upon the use of proper safe-guards on buildings. Samuel R. Bishop, Chairman of the American Institute of Architects, Committee on Health and Safety, has this to say of the Safety Code for the Construction Industry.

"The code is the first comprehensive effort to formulate safety regulations for the building industry in this country. Its preparation has required more than a year, and was begun at the request of the workers themselves, in the belief that the architects represented a wholly unbiased group, specially fitted to undertake the task.

"The Institute's committee has worked in co-operation with a representative of the National Trade Union Safety Standards Committee for the Building Trades. Several previous attempts to establish such a code have met with failure owing to the difficulty of harmonizing the conflicting interests represented by the many different trades involved in building. The architects, being in a disinterested and unbiased position in the building industry, are well informed on the conditions which prevail, and at the same time are in a position, through the contracts which they control, to urge acceptance of a necessary program for protection of human life.

"More than 2,000 construction workers are killed each year, ten each day, according to careful estimates. This death rate is higher than any other except that of the mining industry. In the four states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and California, almost 60,000 accidents occur annually.

"The New York State Department of Labor recently reported that deaths in the manufacturing industry decreased 26 per cent, while those in the building industry increased 61 per cent during a period of two years.

"Seven states now have safety codes on their statute books for the protection of construction workmen. Fourteen states have a few legislative regulations and 27 have no regulations at all."

The American Standards Committee, composed of 44 member bodies, is seeking to secure adoption of proper standards of construction which will create safety conditions.

The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has made public this statement:

"Upon this question it may be said that many of the accidents occurring to building trades mechanics during the past year and

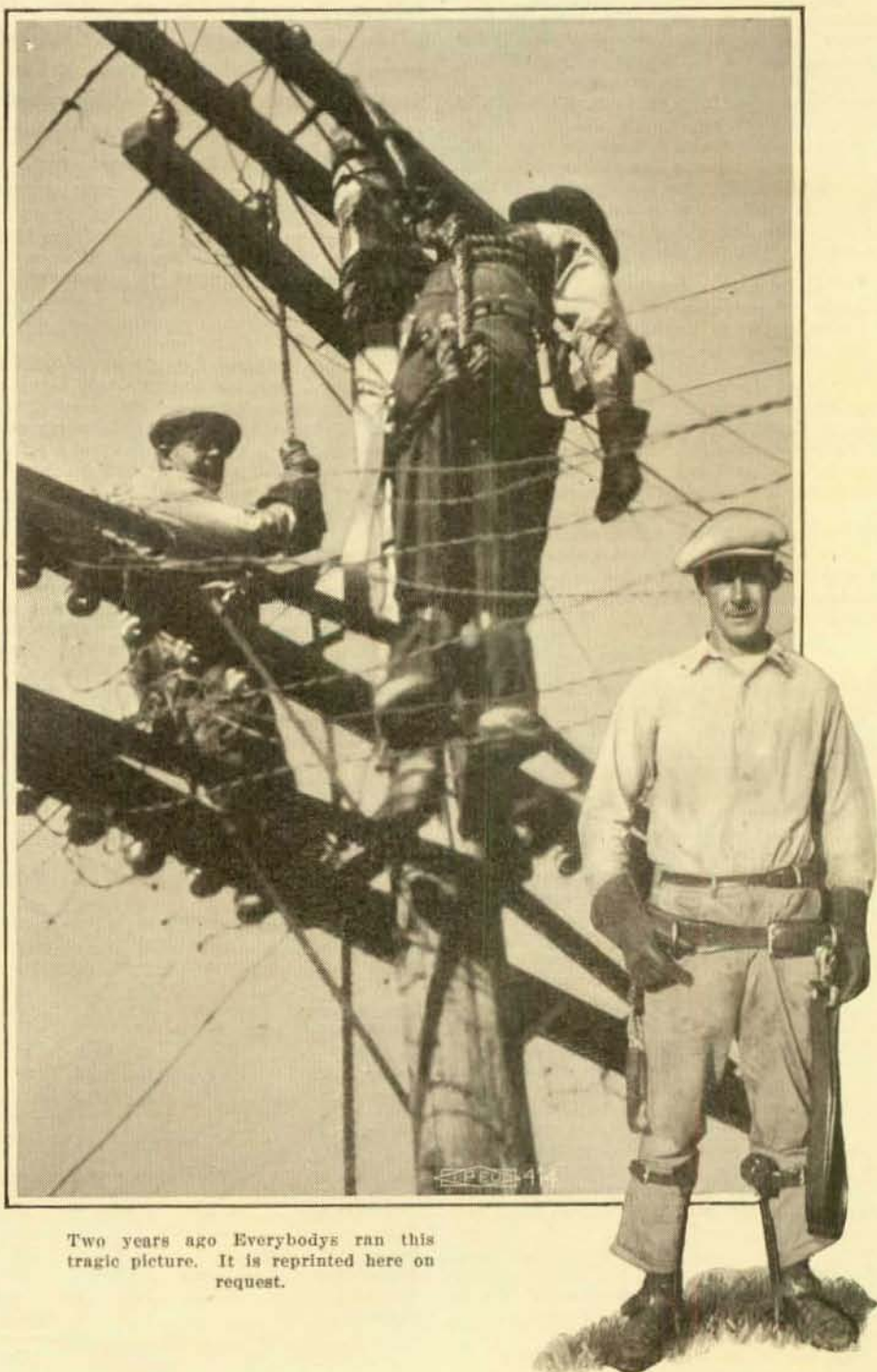
which have resulted in injury and death to a large volume of building trades mechanics were avoidable. There has been a large increase in the volume of these accidents during the past three years on building construction work and I am firmly of the opinion that the large majority of these accidents could have been prevented by the proper exercise of precaution on the part of the contractors, and journeymen mechanics in the different localities.

"This question has become so alarming due to the increase in accidents that the United States Department of Labor now is endeavoring to bring about a remedy by co-ordinating all of the forces interested in the building industry to the end that safety codes will be devised in all states seeking to eliminate this needless and reckless maiming and killing of building trades

mechanics and towards this end the American Standards Association has joined with the United States Labor Department to assist in this work of accident prevention.

"I am therefore of the opinion that all of our affiliated international unions, locals, and State Building Trades Councils, should fully co-operate with these agencies to the end that many of the unnecessary hazards imposed upon building trades mechanics by unscrupulous employers be eliminated.

"We should also insist all safety code laws shall be enforced in all states and provinces where they are on the statute books, and in all localities where the safety building codes are not fully adequate for our protection, we shall insist that such laws be remedied so that a greater degree of protection will be afforded all building trades mechanics."



Two years ago Everybodys ran this tragic picture. It is reprinted here on request.

How Tie Went Home—Tragedy on Telephone Job

By F. SHAPLAND, L. U. No. 230

ALL normal school boys love to spend a brief period in sport, playing tricks on one another and skylarking in general before the 9 o'clock bell rings. Even in school a teacher requires tact to keep the irrepressible young spirits from overstepping the bounds of authority.

Linemen, even more than any other class of workers in this respect, are like school-boys. They never outgrow their love of joshing and of playing tricks on one another, and many a good story goes unrecorded.

One clear, summer morning the golden rays of the sun had brightened up the exterior of the somewhat dingy building of the B. C. Electric Company, of Victoria which contains the line room and garage, and even the big gas tanks across the street appeared less unlovely.

The linemen and groundmen were gathered together in little groups, at their favorite pastime, as they deftly rolled cigarettes for a brief smoke, when a new lineman strolled into their midst. He was a little below the average height, well built and with noticeably small hands and feet. His easy manner and well-worn spurs and belt impressed upon us the fact that here was a "dyed-in-the-wool floater" who knew his business and could hold his own in any company.

He recognized an old acquaintance in Brother Jim Utterback and soon they were busy in recalling recollections of mutual acquaintances and every sentence began with, "d'ju remember?"

The drivers of the big line trucks tuned up their motors and slowly backed out of the garage on to the street.

"All aboard!" shouted the foremen, and the newcomer took the place assigned to him on one of the trucks, and, as the 8 o'clock brewery whistle blew, the whole outfit, with final shouts and laughter, were whirled away to their various destinations.

Why His Nickname

When first we saw him the newcomer wore an old, battered felt hat, but this soon found a resting place in the tool box where it remained most of the time afterwards; as he was partly bald he was probably coaxing nature to replace the missing hair.

From his peculiar way of calling out "tie" when sighting in wires, he acquired the nickname of "Tie."

He always kept his spurs sharp, and his easy, effortless style of climbing was very like that which made Brother Jack Cameron famous.

"Tie" was a born story teller, and when out in the country, the noon hour usually saw us gather in a circle facing him.

While we ate our lunches, he would forget his own, as he told us stories, in his quaint, southern drawl, of his wide wanderings over the continent, and at the end of each story, he would give vent to a humorous, little laugh with a chuckle at the end of it.

He took us with him through sleet storms on the wind-swept prairies, the cold so intense, that they found it necessary to wear all the clothes they had to keep warm, and if a man fell off of a pole he bounced half way up again.

"The Wandering Jew" had nothing on him for "wanderlust."

He told of dropping off a freight train

Tie was a boomer lineman always going somewhere, hoping he would get home at last. He did. The simple pathos of this tale by a lineman on the job tells more about the hazards of electrical work than statistics.

in a little town and of going up to the telephone office. He rounded up the superintendent and without beating around the bush told that individual that he had to have a job. Smiling at "Tie's" emphatic request, the superintendent gave the usual, stereotyped answer: "Sorry, oldtimer, but there's nothing doing. We have all the linemen we want."

"Say, look here," said "Tie," with a tragic air, "I've just got to have a job. I've worked in 13 places so far this year and it's November now, and I've got to break that jinx."

"Well!" said the superintendent, with a broad grin, "If it's as serious as that, why come around in the morning and we'll find a place for you."

"I want to tell you," said "Tie," with a twinkle in his grey eyes, "that was one of the closest shaves I ever had!"

He drew word pictures of the black mammy in the south, sitting by the stone fireplace in her little cabin, reaching out with bare foot to pick up her clay pipe off of the earthen floor; taking it in her hand she would fill the blackened bowl with strong, home-grown tobacco, and then reaching into the fire, would leisurely pick up a live coal in her calloused fingers and stamp down the tobacco with it, and then, with her elbows on her knees and face cupped in her hands, she would gaze into the fire as she smoked, and dream dreams of the old plantation days which were gone forever.

They sing no more by the glimmer of the moon

On the bench by the old cabin door.

Saw Much of Life

We went with him into the dense, gloomy depths of the Florida Everglades, where the Spanish moss hung in long, streaming festoons from the drooping branches of the trees and stretched in dense masses over the telephone leads. We saw the linemen throw their hand lines over the wires and slide these loads along to the crossarms and then climb up the poles and with gigantic shears cut the accumulation clear, while the hot, windless air caused the perspiration to stream down their faces and big, poisonous spiders dropped down on their unprotected necks.

"Tie" often spoke of his relatives away down in South Carolina, and of how every fall for many years he had promised to visit them but always the spirit of "wanderlust" had kept him back, but mind you, this fall he would say I am going without fail!

Poor "Tie." Little he, or any of us, knew how prophetic those words were.

One day we were out in the country setting a new lead of poles, rocking them up on two supports which are called "dead-men."

This method is easier than the straight, up lift, but very dangerous. We came to one pole a little heavier than the ordinary run and had rocked it up far enough for pikes. We were standing on either side of it balancing it on a single "deadman" while two men went for short pikes.

In some unexplained way the foot of the "deadman" slipped and instantly the pole came crashing down in our midst. We all jumped back in safety. All?

All, except poor "Tie." His leap carried him directly in the path of the falling pole which struck him fairly on the head, and in the flash of a second he was lying on his back in a pool of blood on the hot, dusty road.

Long Route Home

His face, a moment before so full of life and vigor, had become a grey mask of death, with sightless eyes staring up at the blue sky.

The horror of the scene held the gang spellbound, and then someone whispered hoarsely, "He is dead!"

Gently we lifted him and carried him over to a grassy bank at the side of the road.

The ambulance, which one of the boys had phoned for, arrived, and the body was taken to the undertakers, and prepared for shipment to his relatives, whose address we had secured from a letter among his effects.

After the inquest had been held, Brother Reid took charge and purchased the boat and railway tickets for the long journey.

Brother Thomas Hines, who, from his sympathetic nature and kindly tact was eminently fitted for the sad office, volunteered to accompany the body and attend to all the details, and so they set forth.

"Tie" was going home at last.

Will Brother Tom ever forget that experience?

At that time there was a strike on the railroads, and freight congestion was so severe that to obtain direct passage Tom had to beg, threaten and at times almost fight to secure it. At one junction, the train was about to pull out without loading the casket. Tom sprang into the open door of a freight car, shoved out a heap of boxes onto the platform, and in the confusion that followed was again able to secure passage.

At last they arrived and Tom's presence did much to soften the harshness of the blow and won for him the undying gratitude of the mourners.

The remains were laid to rest in the quiet, little God's Acre near his home.

May the soft, summer breeze breathe a sweet requiem over his grave. "Tie" is home at last.

Read your JOURNAL faithfully. It will entertain you. It will aid you in solving problems. It will lighten the day's work.

All stable sheds are dear to me,
For one housed Christ in infancy.

It gave to Him, upon His birth,
A home refused by all the earth.

Its dingy walls enshrined him there,
While Mary, Joseph bent in prayer

With beasts of burden, bowing too,
Humblest of all earth's retinue,

Who took the place where men should be
To offer heart's fidelity.

Ah, stable sheds are dear to me,
For one housed Love in infancy

CHARLES J. QUIRK, S. J.

Europe or America, Which? A Showdown at Last

EDWARD FILENE, Boston merchant, who has written liberally, and acted enlightened in the face of many social problems, has donated \$25,000 to the International Labor Office, Geneva, Switzerland, to make a survey of buying power in Europe and the United States. It is said that impetus has been given to the project by the hot debates in the U. S. Congress over tariff schedules; here frequent references were made to the high standard of living of the American working men. It is also asserted that European workers are skeptical about the relative superiority of the American. For more than a generation this question has been the football of political controversialists. Now, at last, the facts are to be ascertained.

Europeans Skeptical

The attitude of European unionists to the proposal is revealed by the announcement of the International Federation of Trade Unions:

"The flood of sensational statements about American wages, American prosperity and the American standard of life has recently increased so greatly (apparently called forth more abundantly by reason of the debates on the customs tariff in the American Senate) that it is hardly possible to treat these problems in a scientific spirit. Until we know exactly the real purchasing power—proved scientifically down to the last red cent—of both American and European wages, it is of little practical use to attempt to draw conclusions. It will be remembered that, in order to create a really reliable basis for comparison, Filene, the American philanthropist, has offered the International Labor Office \$25,000 to institute an enquiry into the question. At the last meeting but one of the governing body of the I. L. O., it was decided to accept this offer in principle, and at the last meeting the details were arranged for a really scientific investigation. According to an official report of the I. L. O., the first step to be taken is to ascertain the standard of living possible at a wage of \$6 per day in Detroit. The next thing will be to find out what wage is required to provide a similar standard of living in various European towns. It is the duty of the I. L. O. to supply absolutely reliable figures computed on purely scientific bases. Everyone will then be free to draw what conclusions he pleases.

"This investigation is of course only a beginning. It is, however, a serious attempt to arrive at a scientific statement of exact wages. Evidence of this is to be found in the fact that the employers' delegates at the I. L. O. are unmistakably uneasy about it. A. Lambert-Ribot, the French employers' delegate, showed this uneasiness at the meeting of the governing body of the I. L. O. It is easy to see from his speech that the European employer is disquieted because he at first hoped that it was only a case of investigating the wages in various European towns. Now he has discovered, to his horror, that it is the purchasing power

How much will \$6 a day buy in Detroit, and how much will it buy in Berlin or Brussels? This has been a moot question for a generation. An attempt is being made to determine scientifically the relative wage scales of workers in Europe and America, through the gift of an American merchant.

which is to be the subject of the inquiry, and it does not say much for the consciences of European employers that the inquiry should be causing them so much anxiety.

"Furthermore, Lambert-Ribot's speech is particularly interesting as an indication of the collective attitude of European employers towards their American colleagues. Various hints, slight signs of irritation, and alternative manifestations of inferiority and superiority teach us so much of the psychological factors underlying the 'America-Europe complex,' that we think it worth while to quote certain of the most important passages of Lambert-Ribot's speech, as given in the French 'Vie industrielle'.

Purchasing Power Measured

"Lambert-Ribot having touched, with some melancholy, on the fact that the enquiry is to be extended to purchasing power, proceeded to call special attention to the importance of ascertaining the exact value of the purchasing power of wages in Detroit. He probably reckons—and not without reason—on the results being less favorable to America than Filene and Ford expect it to be. He went on as follows: 'The reservation which I should like to make, however, concerns another sphere. We are told that the object of the investigation is to raise the purchasing power of the wages of European

workers. And this, it appears, is to be done on the basis of the system of high wages and to be of great benefit to American industry. In the small commission, I had an opportunity of discussing the high wage question with Filene. He expressed the view that European employers have no understanding of this question. But I think European employers are fully entitled to make the statement that they understand the theory of high wages quite as well as American employers, and put it into practice whenever they find it possible. European employers have every right to inform their American colleagues that, if the Americans were in the place of the Europeans, they would in all probability manage their businesses no better, and possibly even worse, than the Europeans. I will not go further into this point, but will merely say that the inventive spirit of the Americans has not gone so far as that of Europeans.

"We have yet another thought in our minds. We are not quite convinced that the American employers are honest in this matter. If American industrialists settle in Europe and invest capital: if they feel inclined, thanks to their inventive spirit and their grasp of technique, to build better factories and thus to secure a higher output and higher wages for their workers, I have no objection to make. It is fair play. If the Americans who come to us do this, I really do not see why the European employers should not succeed in doing it, too. But what we do not know, and are not told, are the financial conditions under which these Americans settle, and make their plans for work here. I asked Filene a direct question on this point. He did not reply to it: instead, Major Urwick said, 'That is not the point under discussion.'

"Very good! It was not I, however, but Filene, who brought up the question of high wages. Heartily as we accept honest competition, we must with equal heartiness reject any form of financial dumping, which is perhaps even more dangerous than the usual kind. I am convinced that the League of Nations, which endeavors to prevent such dumping, would be the first to take alarm.

In making this reservation, I have also in mind the good name of the I. L. O.'

"It is very obvious that so long as dumping is directed against the workers only, the League of Nations need not trouble its head about it, and no capitalist need feel alarm as to the good name of the I. L. O. It is quite otherwise, however, when employers begin to fear that they may be put to some inconvenience.

"Lambert-Ribot has more to say, however, about the good name of the I. L. O., about which he feels so strongly: 'Filene has told us,' he says, 'that the prestige of the I. L. O. can only be enhanced by this inquiry. It may be so. On the other hand, however, it may also be true that, if the objects which the Americans are pursuing by more or less devious ways are those to which I have referred, and the I. L. O. were to come under suspicion of having

(Continued on page 688)



TWO WORKING MEN MEET WHILE THE WORLD LOOKS ON. MACDONALD AND GREEN AT TORONTO

Building Is Prosperity Key; High Wage Test

THE President of the United States, by profession an engineer, asks the United States to turn away from the financial mistakes of 1929, and start the new year with policies and practices nearer to economic realities. Meeting the sag in business, revealed by the stock panic of October and November, President Hoover began a series of conferences with business, industrial and labor leaders, which may lead to permanent, constructive policies of far-reaching, even revolutionary significance. In general, the principles evolved by the Hoover conferences late in November are:

Co-ordination of business effort.

The diversion of money used in unproductive stock speculation into productive channels, chiefly into construction work, construction work to be taken broadly to mean ship-building, railroad building and

President of the United States seeks to guide public attention back to the fundamentals of sane business living. Construction is conceived the key to sustained business effort. Good wages must prevail or business will sag still more.

During the conferences, assurances were given both by participants and by agencies which lie outside the immediate circle of eminence, which indicate that a great deal of building is to be projected during 1930. The general assurance that 1930 is to be a better construction year than 1929, of course, is gratuitous inasmuch as 1929 was not a good year measured by 1928. It is likely that 1929 will fall 30 per cent below the volume of 1928. This is due, no doubt, as has been pointed out before, to the strictness of the money market, high interest rates, and the diversion of funds to stock gambling.

A prospect of building for next year, based on assurances given by corporation heads, includes the following:

- \$1,247,000,000 for new railroad construction.
- \$600,000,000 for new telephone construction.
- \$2,000,000,000 for private and public house construction.
- \$2,000,000,000 for public utility expansion.
- \$175,000,000 for additional federal government construction.
- \$250,000,000 for ship construction program.
- \$2,200,000,000 for street and highway construction.

If this huge program is carried out, it is evident that the normal construction program fixed at six or seven billion dollars a year will be surpassed.

Wages Get Test

Though there seems to be no surface indication that wages will be cut, it must not be supposed that old habits of unenlightened employers will die so easily. Hitherto in any time of stringency, the first attempt to bolster sagging business has been to cut wages and lay off men. If President Hoover and business leaders can sufficiently inspire, excite or coerce employers in general to resist the impulse to lay off men and to cut wages, the new economy of which we have heard so much may be said to have been actually well launched, and the new capitalism to have received a real lease of life.

President Green had this to say about the wage balance, on his exit from the President's Conference:

"The representatives of labor who were invited to meet with the President of the United States on November 21 reiterated and emphasized the economic policy of the American Federation of Labor regarding the payment of high wages and the maintenance of a high purchasing power among the masses of the people. They were more firmly convinced than ever that the prosperity of the nation depended upon the purchasing and consuming power of the people."

"Labor has learned from experience that movements for special increases in wages

cannot be successfully launched at a time when the nation has sustained a severe shock as a result of the destruction of billions of dollars in values resulting in the curtailment of the buying power of the millions of victims who lost all they possessed.

"All the factors which make for a quick and speedy industrial and economic recovery are present and evident. The Federal Reserve system is operating, serving as a barrier against financial demoralization. The productive power of industry and of those associated with it is maintained at its highest point and the desire of the masses of the people to buy and consume manufactured products is as great as ever."

"Within a few months industrial conditions will, become normal, confidence and stability



DAN WILLARD

At President's Conference

road building, as well as house and industrial construction.

Maintenance of wages at the pre-panic levels. No wage cuts.

Application of scientific principles used in big industries, to industry as a whole; regulation of supply and demand; protection of public good.

President Hoover's conferences consumed the better portion of two weeks. They included discussions with farm representatives, with industrial and financial leaders, and with labor. Labor was represented at the White House by President William Green, Secretary Frank Morrison, Vice President Matthew Woll, of the A. F. of L.; and President Johnson, of the Locomotive Engineers; President Whitney, of the Railroad Trainmen; President Curtis, of the Conductors; John L. Lewis, of the Miners; Vice President Rickert; President Hutcheson, president, Carpenters; President McSorley, president, Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.; Secretary Frey, secretary, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.

It appears certain that the attack upon business depression is to be made by way of construction. This is in accord with President Hoover's personal views, and in keeping with successful assaults on business depression carried on in 1921. It is a commonplace of economics that the building industry is basic and pivotal, capable of galvanizing other industries into action.



JOHN P. FREY

At President's Conference

in industry and finance will be restored and labor, strong and aggressive, will be prepared to demand and secure higher wages and a greater degree of leisure."

Labor will be justified, it is plain, to resist any efforts at wage-cutting on the part of employers out of step.

"If the aim and objects of organized labor are in accord with the best interests of society, if its efforts are commendable in trying to raise and maintain the standard of living, to obtain more wages and shorter hours, better sanitation and safeguards in factories, less overwork among women and children, more mutual helpfulness among the workers—then the non-unionist has no moral right to act as a counteracting agent to these efforts. The whole question thus resolves itself into the issue of the utility of trade unionism as a whole.—Frank K. Foster, A. F. of L. Pamphlet."

THE MIND

Back of the motor's humming,
Back of the bells that sing,
Back of the hammer's drumming,
Back of the cranes that swing,
There is the eye that scans them,
Watching thro' stress and strain,
There is the mind which plans them—
Back of the brawn and brain.

"JIM"

Public tragedies bring personal losses. On this bleak December day, when news of the death of our International President, leader, and friend, is catapulted against our sensibilities, in muffled tones, from the end of a telephone wire, we have difficulty to write calmly about his career—his public self. Jim to us is too much a person—too real, too much the genial, comradely friend, to become in a brief hour's time, only a public figure, a name—one with the historical past.

Jim belongs with the major figures of the American labor movement. He was built on large lines like them. Like many of them he said goodbye to the world in the midst of a crowded scene, with the echoes of labor discussion still ringing in his ears, with plans and projects taking shape before his eyes. Like them, he laid his work down reluctantly, conscious of a long, battling career behind him, gladly, bravely faring forward.

He belongs entirely to the labor tradition. As a boy, he worked at odd jobs, and yet early, took up the then-new electrical science. Early he distinguished himself with his fellows, and at the age of 24 we find him president of Local Union No. 2 in St. Louis. His brother unionists in other crafts thought as well of him as did the electrical workers, and he was soon functioning as president of the Missouri and Illinois District Council. It was but a step here to the international vice presidency of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—a position he held with energy, foresight and loyalty until 1917, when he became acting president. In 1919, he became the elected head of his union, and under his administration, the organization has made great and important gains.

It was inevitable that a figure of such restless energy and sagacity should affect the world about him. He became vice president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and vice president of the Federation itself. He played an important role in national and international affairs. President Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, considered Jim worthy of a place on the St. Lawrence Waterway Commission. He served, too, under President Hoover's leadership, upon the Committee on Seasonal Operation in the Construction Industry, one of the most constructive public bodies, in work accomplished, ever organized. In 1924, he was the only labor delegate to the World Power Conference in London. Having begun his career as lineman, he never lost interest in the power question. He was considered an authority upon this phase of the union's activities, and served at Governor Pinchot's request upon Pennsylvania's Giant Power Board.

During all these times, he was close to the problems and the life of the union itself. How close may be determined by reading the article, "Are Human Beings Less Important Than Machines?" in this number—one of the last things Jim Noonan ever wrote.

Here, then, was a life. A full, eager, dynamic life. Jim was not a skulker, but a liver. He belongs with men like Gompers—full-blooded, competent, virile men, who know little else but work. From his early youth until his untimely death, he thought, dreamed and worked for his union. He was a devoted husband and father; apart from his family he cared for little else than his union's needs and aspirations, and it will be the union that will miss him painfully.

*Washington, D. C.
December 4, 1929.*



JAMES P. NOONAN
International President
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Born December 15, 1878
Died December 4, 1929

Employee Ownership Explodes with End of Boom

HARDLY more than a year ago, in a brilliant article in the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*, Willard C. Fisher, economist, warned employees of corporations that stock purchased under pressure or voluntarily, was an unsound investment. Today, Professor Fisher stands vindicated. The downward plunge of stock in the Wall Street exchanges has left many employees holding the short end of the bargain. Stocks purchased on the installment plan, quoted at an enormously high figure are in many instances still unpaid for, while the stock value has shrunk one-half. On proving ownership months hence, the employee will find that he has paper upon which no real profit can be realized. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey found it necessary to make public the following statement:

"A number of cases have been brought to the attention of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey wherein employees have used their company stock as collateral for loans and in consequence found themselves in danger not only of losing this stock but of thereby being forced out of the company's stock organization plan."

One of the bad features of employee stock has been that it has encouraged workers, who could not afford it, to go in for speculation. Professor Fisher concluded his analysis of employee stock ownership with the advice that no worker should buy stocks until he owned his own home, had a savings account, and a substantial insurance policy. Professor Fisher also suggested that a great percentage of stocks purchased by employees reverted to the corporation. "It would be interesting to know," he said, "what amounts the corporation has gained, as well it might gain, by buying stocks at the recurrent lower prices to cover contracts earlier made with employees, at higher figures, and what sums have been abandoned to the corporation by withdrawing or disappearing subscribers as so many savings bank deposits are abandoned and as persons of better financial knowledge than the employees of the steel corporation fail to present their called bonds. This is what is likely to happen during the coming months. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, according to its published statement, is going to lend its workers money on the stock in order to permit them to hold the stock. Other firms are cancelling the stock sales."

Professor Fisher had his honest eyes fastened upon the practices of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in his article of June, 1928. Here is his analysis of its methods:

"The more rigid fact is that the Standard Oil securities, like a great many of the other high-grade securities, are of a sort which no poor man can afford to hold. For sentimental reasons or for others, their prices are high in the market, in comparison with the dividends which they pay, or, in other words, they yield but a small return upon the money which is tied up in them. This is clearest in the New Jersey company, whose present dividends Wall Street appears to consider assured of continuance. Quotations have been not far from 40 for some time, that is, \$40 for a share of \$25 par value, carrying a regular dividend of \$1 a year, or two and one-half per cent of its market value. Even if the extra dividend of \$.50 a year which has been paid since December 1926, he added, the net return upon cost is by three and three-quarters per cent. Yet any employee, or other owner for whom high assured income is more important than market quotations on an unsalable security,

Welfare schemes for making low-paid employees suddenly rich and respected do not look so good following Wall Street's jag and subsequent headache.

would have not the least difficulty in shifting his investment to an entirely safe security which would yield him half as much again, or twice as much. But the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will not allow its employees to sell more than a third part of their stock."

Professor Fisher went on to reveal the unfairness of the employee stock ownership systems.

"Employers know all this. Most of them know that the purchase of their own stocks, especially the common stocks, is the sheerest speculation. They know that tens of thousands of employees have been led into crushing losses and that any such reversal of the stock market as always in the past has followed a prolonged upward movement must bring crushing losses to other tens of thousands who now appear to have a paper profit. Why, then, do so many persist in offering their stocks? That is another story, involving many 'a bit of psychology' as one of their number called it, in describing his own procedure."

"It remains true that the larger number of the workmen who have speculated in their employer's stocks within the last few years have made gains; but it remains equally true that no small number have made losses, even disastrous ones. And in these tens of thousands of losses there have been many painful

sacrifices for man, wife and children, even to tragedy itself. Here alone is reason enough for condemning promoted employee stock ownership. The greater number of those who go to war return, safe and sound. But we do not, on that account, proclaim warfare a safe and healthful activity."

B. C. Forbes, financial writer, always friendly to Wall Street bankers, during the debacle on the stock exchange, uttered this pessimistic editorial:

"The bad break in Wall Street will give a set-back to the selling by corporations of stock to their employees."

"Yesterday's events in the stock market need cause no astonishment. The shock suffered last week was so extremely violent that it shattered the patient's nerves. Spells of weakness must be expected."

"But by and by a greater measure of strength will be developed. Many bargains were available yesterday. It is comforting to learn that since the market's collapse there has been tremendously widespread buying of stock by small investors. You assuredly can invest in stocks at today's prices, whereas you were speculating, rather than investing, when you purchased stocks during the latter stages of the boom in the hope of being able to resell in a little while at a profit. Few stocks then yielded a return satisfactory to the investor."

"Many stocks now yield a return satisfactory to the investor. Consequently, now is an attractive time to invest."

Those propagandists for employee stock ownership will be forced to revise their arguments, or abandon them. Nothing takes the place of independent self-supervised organization of workmen, and there is no doubt that stock ownership and other welfare schemes were devised to offset unionism.

How to Hypnotize An Octopus

The unique art of hypnotizing an octopus has been mastered by Dr. J. ten Cate, of the laboratory of psychology at the University of Amsterdam, Holland, who has been experimenting on hypnotism applied to various kinds of animals. Choosing an octopus small enough to be held firmly in his hand, Dr. ten Cate seizes the creature suddenly behind its head, corresponding to the neck of a human being. It is necessary to make sure that the eight long arms, with their numerous suckers, are not attached to anything and cannot reach anything solid which they can seize. Thus grasped, the octopus is lifted from the water and so held that its arms are still not able to touch anything, not even the hand and fingers which are holding it. For a few minutes, Dr. ten Cate reports, the creature's sucker-covered arms thrash this way and that, seeking something to grasp so that they can pull the head loose from the mysterious restraint. Finding nothing, the thrashing arms gradually grow still, the whole body relaxes, only by the movements of the breathing organs can one tell that the octopus is still alive. The firm, continual restraint has hypnotized the creature, as similar restraint does with chickens, rabbits and many other animals. While in this condition the octopus may be laid down or put back in the water. Until "awakened" by a sharp shake or some other strong stimulus the hypnotized animal lies as though asleep, precisely as a hypnotized human being will do.

Work-Cure and Sun-Cure Aid Each Other

Work and sunlight go together, says the famous sun-cure expert, Dr. Auguste Rollier, of Leysin, Switzerland, to cure some of the body's most dangerous diseases, like the dreaded tuberculosis of the bones. Therefore Dr. Rollier and the philanthropists who are aiding his work are building on the sunlit mountain slopes at Leysin a "factory clinic" where even patients who are bed-ridden will be able to work at some interesting and money-making trade while their diseased bodies are exposed to the curative powers of Alpine sunlight. Special bedsteads have been devised in which patients lie naked in the sunlight but can still work comfortably with their hands. A narrow portion of the mattress can be tilted upward at one end, for example, like a pillow underneath the chest of a patient lying prone, so that chest and chin are supported but the arms left free to use a typewriter, a sewing machine or other tools on a table at the head of the bed. The effect of sunlight on a bedridden invalid is soon evidenced, Dr. Rollier reports, by a tendency of the wasted muscle fibers to fill out and regain their strength, something which he ascribes to improvement in the circulation of blood. Thus muscular strength enough for work is soon restored by the sun and to be working then aids the curative effects of sunlight both on body and mind. Articles made by patients who are not well-to-do are sold for the patient's benefit. Funds are now being raised for additional sun-and-work facilities.

Saga of the Skyscraper

by — Sol
Kupferman
L.U. No. 3



PERCHED on gray timbers,
Pinned to steel members,
Many shelved stories high,
Framing the space,
With a square steel face,
Men work in the sky.

In drab cell seclusion,
Above traffic's confusion,
They see from skyward seats.
Humanity,
Flowing like a sea,
Along the busy streets.

The black, slurred crowds,
The earthly clouds
Are deaf to their weird
song;—

But fix your gaze
Through the crude, steel
maze—
Step out of the moving throng.

Then pluck the air,
With artist's care,
While sound waves of the
trains,
Bathe in a shower
Of singing power—
Catch some odd refrains.

*The architect schemes,
His cherished dreams,
The style he endorses;
And engineers,
The steering gears,
Of the acting forces,
Compose an air,
With digits and square,
Of the towers and the spans,
While building musicians,
Follow their missions,
Reading the cold blue plans.*

A rivet gun clattering,
On a beam chattering,
To make the rivet hold;
Hammers the head,
And bangs it dead
Till the bolt is shining cold.
A carpenter sawing,
His hammer screech-clawing,
Into the weathered boards;
Strikes a tone,
Of note unknown,
And some nameless chords.

The lathers snip,
The wires that grip,
Loose concrete starts to pour;
The mixer churns,
In noisy turns,
While the cement would roar,
Like frenzied masses,
Through narrow walled passes,
Into a new born floor;
Setting around,
With a squishing sound,
Entombing the black steel
core.

*Electricians lay,
In planned array,
The chambered roads of power,
To spot the nights,
With Mazda lights,
At the fading hour.*

The plumber brings,
The mountain springs,
Clear water starts to flow;
Steam-workers fit,
Bit by bit,
The steam begins to blow.

Bricklayers lay,
One thousand a day,
The bricks—one by one;
The chip and bevel,
With trowel and level,
As they slowly block the sun.

The stone cutter cuts,
The homely ruts,
Patiently as a clock,
Tick-tick click-click,
Tick-tick click-click,
Then lives a face in the rock.

The roofer roofs,
High aloof,
With the swing of a guitar;
They strum the pit,
As bubbles spit,
From out the black, lit-tar.

*An unseen hand,
Commands the band,
The tools respond in pounds;
With piercing range,
And notes rare, strange,
The frightened sky resounds.*

Popping and hisses,
Hopping in misses,
The compressor roars along,
Rat tat tat tat tat-tat,
Spad-a-spud spat,
The riveter joins the song.

A clank and a clink,
From a tank and a link,
Brings on a steely twang;
The tumbling planks,
In rumbling clanks,
Carries a muddled bang.

A creaking wheel,
A squeaking reel,
Upon an old, worn winch,
Is moaning and chugging,
Groaning while lugging;
The hod—inch by inch.

The crushing of crashes,
The crunching of ashes,
While shovels build the heaps,
Are scratching and scraping,
While batching and shaping,
The piles the grey hoe reaps.

*Then comes the finish,
The songs diminish,
Each man has played his role;
They hoist the flag,
The finishing tag,
Upon the top-most pole.*

*A document,
A monument,
Of capital, labor and science,
Is written in space,
And stands with grace,
Like a poem with proud
defiance.*



Income Redistribution Ends; Lower Classes Lose

THE rich are becoming richer, and the poor, poorer. There was a time shortly before the United States entered the great war and thereafter—between 1916 and 1921—that the poorest paid millions of American population made slight gains of income at the expense of the highest paid. Now this process has been halted. Since 1921, the highest paid groups have been advancing at the expense of the poorest. Despite all welfare schemes for employees, despite employee stock ownership plans, despite rosy predictions of equal distribution of wealth by jazz economists the inevitable logic of the economic system drives on to bless the one per cent of population at the expense of the 99 per cent.

These are the findings of the National Bureau of Economic Research Inc., an independent fact-finding organization, which enjoys the confidence of the President of the United States.

The text of the bureau's statement in part follows:

"The distribution of the income of the people of the United States was well shown for 1918 by Dr. Frederick R. Macaulay's study of the facts, a study appearing in the bureau's publication, 'Income in the United States.' Since that date, however, the total income of the nation has grown very rapidly.

"Have all classes participated in this increased prosperity or has there been an increasing disparity between the higher and lower income groups?

"Has the lion's share of the new income gone to the rich, or, on the other hand, is income now more equally distributed than in the past?

"It is not possible, with the data now available, to answer precisely the questions just propounded. Recently, however, the National Bureau of Economic Research has completed a revision of its income estimates covering the years 1909 to 1925, inclusive, and preliminary estimates of the entire realized income of the people of the United States have been made for the years 1926 and 1927. The United States Bureau of Internal Revenue has now published annual reports for the years 1916 to 1926, inclusive, in each volume giving a classified list of income tax payers and the amounts of income reported by them.

The poor 99 per cent are losing ground. The upper one per cent is gaining in the uneven struggle to slash a living out of the huge national income.

"With the records available of total realized income and of the income reported to the Federal taxing authorities for each of the income classes for each of the 11 years, this appears to be an opportune time to examine income distribution in the United States and the changes occurring therein.

"Before we can say anything about the distribution of income, it is necessary to say what we mean by income, and among whom the income is distributed.

"The figures of the National Bureau of Economic Research, which we are about to analyze, deal with 'realized income' only, leaving out of consideration all income arising from changes in property values or from sales of property. The income figures reported to the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue are not exactly comparable with those calculated by the National Bureau of Economic Research, for the former include a certain amount of income obtained as a result of property transfers. However, this forms so small a fraction of the total that, for practical purposes, it may be disregarded.

"The term 'realized income,' as used by the National Bureau of Economic Research, includes dividends, interest, rent, wages, salaries, pensions, compensation for injuries, and profits withdrawn from their own businesses by private entrepreneurs. In addition to the sums just specified, an allowance is made for the value of income imputed to the service of durable direct or consumers' goods on hand, as for example the rental value of houses occupied by their owners, and automobiles used for pleasure. It will be observed that all of the items of income entered in the category 'realized income' consist of income received by individuals.

"The titles chosen by the respective

classes and the definition of these titles follow:

"1. Class I consists of the richest one-hundredth of one per cent of all income recipients. Table I shows us that about 4,000 persons are here entered.

"2. Under Class II are placed the richest one-tenth of one per cent of the population excluding the richest one-hundredth of one per cent who have already been entered in Class I.

"3. Class III includes the richest one per cent of the population, but excludes Classes I and II.

"4. In Class IV are placed the remaining ninety-nine per cent of all the forty odd million income recipients in the United States. The reason that the last mentioned class is not subdivided is that in certain years the income tax has not gone down to incomes low enough to make it possible to ascertain the distribution for more than the one per cent reported as most prosperous.

"These categories are obviously arbitrary, but they will perhaps serve as well as any other, to represent income distribution as it actually exists and the changes that have recently occurred therein.

"Table II shows us that the demarcations between these four classes have changed from year to year. One reason for this shifting is that changes have taken place in the purchasing power of the dollar. Even had the dollar remained constant in value, the limits would nevertheless have varied because of the variations occurring in the incomes of the respective groups.

"Table II reveals that in 1916 Class IV included those having incomes under \$4,050 but by 1919, owing mainly to the decline in the value of the dollar, this ninety-nine per cent of income recipients included all persons receiving \$7,270 or less. Since 1919, the changes in the limit dividing Class IV from Class III have been only moderate in size, though there has been a distinct upward shift in the last two years covered. The general tendency has been for Class III to include those having income roughly between \$7,000 and \$35,000. Class II covers a range of income running roughly from \$35,000 to an upper limit somewhere between \$100,000 and \$200,000. Class I ob-

(Continued on page 663)

Table I—Number of Income Recipients falling into each of Four Categories based upon size of income.

Calendar Year	All Classes	Class IV The 99% of Income Recipients Having the Lowest Income	Class III The Richest 1% of Income Recipients Excluding Classes I and II	Class II The Richest 1/10 of 1% of Income Recipients Excluding Class I	Class I The Richest 1/100 of 1% of Income Recipients
1916	38,645,635	38,259,179	347,810	34,781	3,865
1917	39,393,530	38,999,595	354,541	35,455	3,939
1918	40,418,942	40,014,753	363,770	36,377	4,042
1919	40,340,534	39,937,129	363,064	36,307	4,034
1920	40,085,558	39,684,702	360,770	36,077	4,009
1921	40,908,634	40,499,548	368,177	36,818	4,091
1922	41,431,319	41,017,006	372,882	37,288	4,143
1923	42,326,573	41,903,308	380,938	38,094	4,233
1924	43,296,225	42,863,263	389,666	38,966	4,330
1925	43,964,358	43,524,714	395,680	39,568	4,396
1926	44,673,550	44,226,814	402,062	40,207	4,467

Table II—Income Limits of the Four Classes into which the Income Receiving Population has been divided.

Calendar Year	INCOME LIMITS BETWEEN WHICH RECIPIENTS ARE CLASSED AS			
	Class IV	Class III	Class II	Class I
	The 99% of Income Recipients Having the Lowest Incomes	The Richest 1% of Income Recipients Excluding Classes I and II	The Richest 1/10 of 1% of Income Recipients Excluding Class I	The Richest 1/100 of 1% of Income Recipients
1916	Under \$4,050	\$4,050-\$33,100	\$33,100-\$198,000	Over \$198,000
1917	5,800	5,800-34,750	34,750-162,000	162,000
1918	6,050	6,050-29,300	29,300-125,000	125,000
1919	7,270	7,270-36,000	36,000-137,500	137,500
1920	7,380	7,380-37,250	37,250-115,000	115,000
1921	7,350	7,350-27,000	27,000-83,000	83,000
1922	6,750	6,750-33,000	33,000-120,000	120,000
1923	7,000	7,000-34,300	34,300-124,000	124,000
1924	7,520	7,520-38,000	38,000-136,500	136,500
1925	8,570	8,570-44,800	44,800-185,000	185,000
1926	8,700	8,700-43,750	43,750-183,000	183,000

Are Human Beings Less Important Than Machines?

By JAMES P. NOONAN, International President

INQUIRIES and comments on the matter of the action of various groups of employers and local unions of Electrical Workers in agreeing to provide life and old age insurance for the workers concerned to be paid for by the industry itself, impels us to make a statement in regards to the justice and reasonableness of such action.

It is true that in some localities our agreement provided for life insurance of \$3,000 per man, \$30 per month total disability, and \$40 per month pension after the age of 65.

Considering the fact that the age limit for employment is being forced down by many of the big industries, it is vitally necessary that something should be done to meet the situation, and we consider this but one step toward a solution of the gigantic problem with which we shall be face to face in a comparatively few years. What shall become of the worker in his old age or of his family in case of his death while employed at his trade? Many employers of large numbers of people have installed insurance and old age pension systems.

Why Not, Unions?

The Bell Telephone System has had such a pension in force for years. Railroads, street car companies, electric light companies, manufacturing plants, such as typewriter companies, camera companies, electrical manufacturing companies, the latest being the Westinghouse Electric Company, the General Electric Company having such a plan for numbers of years past.

So that, when you ride trains or street cars, when you purchase electrical machinery or appliances, or buy a kodak or rent a telephone, in the price you pay is included the cost of such insurances and pensions, and the purchaser pays. It is a charge against the industry and very properly so. No complaint is heard. Their actions in this gain approbation on every hand.

It is considered good and proper business practice to charge up the cost of worn out machinery to the industry that employs the machine. Are human beings less important than machines? Is man to be considered as of less value than the machine that must be replaced in a few years at the expense of the business in which it is engaged? We think not, and act in accord with what we believe to be good business practices.

Contractors depending upon building operations, the volume of which fluctuates with the seasons and business cycles, cannot give or offer to their employees continuous employment for the number of years usually designated by industries as sufficient to warrant pensions; so it becomes necessary to mobilize the employers into groups or associations in given cities and carry the insurance feature through that group so that no matter which of the employers the man works for or how often conditions may force him to change, his insurance and pension continuity is assured. It differs from the corporation plan in that the workman is not dependent upon the good will or favor of any one employer to maintain his insurance or pension; and should he retire from the trade, he has the option of continuing the policies by payment of the premium individually, so he cannot be tied to his job through fear of losing the old age nest egg or his insurance.

How life insurance—a form of co-operative effort—may be used to strengthen and fortify traditional activities of labor unions—agencies of co-operation—is the theme of this vigorous article.

We fully expect that there will be a hue and cry about the charge against building costs, etc. Any such statement is purely camouflage to conceal the fact that what they think a good and beneficent action on the part of corporations is to them anathema when done by a labor union. Estimates by competent architects show that the electrical work averages about three per cent of the cost of the modern building, this about equally divided between material and labor, so that it involves a slight increase on one and one-half per cent of the building cost.

Employers in the manufacturing and dis-

Nor should the provision that prevents this condition be entirely dependent upon the will or whim of the employer.

Sunsets 2,000 Volts Above Sunrises

The electric voltage of a sunset is 2,000 volts higher than of a sunrise. Day and night three vast electric currents, like rapid tidal floods, rush around the spinning earth in layers of the air 80 or 90 miles above the ground. On the night side of the globe there is one electric current, flowing continually eastward and totalling about three million amperes equivalent, at the 2,000-volt potential, to about eight million horsepower. On the day side of the earth there are two currents, one above the other; the upper current flowing eastward just as does the night-time current while the one below it flows westward. Such are the conclusions announced to the American Physical Society by Dr. E. O. Hulburt of the Naval Research Laboratory, in Washington, which laboratory has been engaged for several years in studies of the electric and magnetic properties of the earth which may affect radio communication at sea. These gigantic electric flows in the upper air are not like ordinary currents in wires, Dr. Hulburt believes, but are vast drifts of electrified air atoms, much as similar electrified atoms of neon gas carry the light-producing current through the glass tubes of modern neon signs. The vast electric currents in the upper air probably create some of the variations of magnetic compasses as well as affecting radio transmission and perhaps some of the features of world weather.

Paints Lightning-Fast For Television

Using tiny particles of electricity called electrons, a million of which side by side would be too few to make an inch, to create a visible picture, as though a speedy artist drew a pencil picture in a fraction of a second, is the latest step toward home television, announced at the recent meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers, in Rochester, N. Y., by Dr. Vladimir Zworykin, of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. One obstacle to home television is the cost of the mechanical apparatus necessary to reproduce the vast number of tiny bits of picture, like little bits of blacker or greyer pencil-mark, out of which the finished scene is made up. Many thousands of these separate picture-bits must be sent, received and reproduced every second if the illusion of vision is to be convincing. Dr. Zworykin's apparatus does away altogether with moving mechanical parts and makes a thin, stream of electrons, speeding inside the apparatus at velocities of thousands of miles a second, act as the moving pencil with which to draw the television scene. As this electron pencil touches any spot on the special chemical screen, that spot glows for an instant with greenish light. The stronger this electron stream the brighter is this light. Dr. Zworykin's apparatus moves this electron pencil back and forth very rapidly over the screen, making the pencil stronger or weaker from point to point so that brighter or darker spots are created, just as an artist might draw a picture by lighter or harder pressure on the point of a moving pencil.



JAMES P. NOONAN
International President

tributing lines are hailed as benefactors and philanthropists in providing against want while disabled or in old age, and against want and debt on the part of workers' families in case of their death, and surely the industry is made to absorb the cost of the various plans.

Has the building industry any special right to wear out, maim or cripple the humans engaged in it and then throw them aside to be objects of charity—a burden on relatives, the community, or the state? The answer should be, and in all justice is "No." No one industry has the right, moral or otherwise, to leave its outworn and crippled workers as a charge on society as a whole.

Costly Labor Turnover Checked by Unionization

THE Public Service Commission of the State of Indiana found, recently on investigation, that the turnover of employees in a telephone exchange of the State was "approximately 100 per cent a year." Though this figure was recorded with a good deal of surprise, it is a well established fact that in all non-union industries, where conditions are bad, and men are not allowed a voice in the determination of their status, the labor turnover reaches or even exceeds this figure. The automobile industry is a case in point. The Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor has recently published figures and graphs to show the stabilizing weight of unionization in industry.

"While seasonal changes in industry cause so much suffering to wage earners through unemployment, it is encouraging to note that much of this irregularity of employment can be prevented when the necessary effort is made.

"The graph on the left shows an extreme example of changes in employment. In the automobile industry, wage earners are hired in thousands for a rush period and laid off again when business declines. No effort is made to assure steady work to a stable force of wage earners. This results in much unemployment and insecurity for those on whom the industry depends for its labor power. During the period of increasing production this spring the steep rise in the line shows a rapid increase in the number of men employed. This rise represents 95,000 men who were hired from December, 1928, to March, 1929. When the unusual demand for cars had been met, the industry began to lay men off as rapidly as it had hired them. This meant unemployment for over 68,000 men to the month of August, and since then the number has increased to 75,000. Similarly in other years employment has been unstable. The rises and falls in the line show the hiring and laying off thousands of men

Low wages and unfair treatment, with irresponsibility of managers drive workers away from jobs. Factories ruthlessly close. Unionization tends to stabilize a business, and to save much costly experimentation.

as indicated in the legend above the graph. These extreme changes in the industry not only work hardship on the men, but have an unsettling influence on industry generally.

"The graph on the right shows the effect of employment stabilization under a trade union agreement in the repair shops of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The agreement provides, among other things, that management will make every effort to stabilize employment and union members will cooperate in improving plant efficiency. The dotted line for 1923, (marked "before") shows changes in employment before the agreement became effective. The heavy demands on cars and locomotives for movement of crops in the late summer and fall, makes repair work very seasonal. Usually there is a rush period when many extra men are hired. To prevent the hiring of extras in this season and arrange work so that it could be handled by the same force of men who were employed during the full year was a problem of no little difficulty. That it was met successfully is shown by the solid line for 1927 (marked "after") on the graph. While 6,700 men were hired for the summer rush in 1923, and 4,100 laid off again in December, in 1927, after stabilization had become effective, there were no seasonal changes in work force and the line runs practically straight. There are no rises in-

dicating new men hired for rush work and laid off later. This example of employment stabilization is only one of a number of cases which have proved that it is possible to regularize employment when the problem is given the necessary consideration."

Men Easier Hurt Than Women

The conventional insult of slapping an enemy on the cheek was not so badly chosen if the intention was to hurt him, recent investigations of Professor Uginelli of Florence, Italy, have indicated, for human cheeks and foreheads turn out to be the most sensitive parts of the body to pain. Least sensitive, on the other hand, are the outer sides of the arms; perhaps a consequence of the millions of years of evolution during which the outer arm has been used habitually to ward off blows or to protect more sensitive parts of the body. The sense of pain in the skin is not quite the same, experts know, as the sense of touch. The touch sense is tested by determining how close together two points like pin-points may be and still be distinguished as two separate points instead of one. Sensitivity to pain, on the other hand, is tested by the severity which a pin-prick or a small pinch or a sharp blow must have in order to seem painful. Individuals vary in their sensitivity to pain, Professor Uginelli finds, just as one individual's pain sense differs on different parts of his body. Contrary to the conventional idea that women form the more sensitive sex, another conclusion from Professor Uginelli's tests is that women feel pain about one-tenth less severely, on the average, than do men.

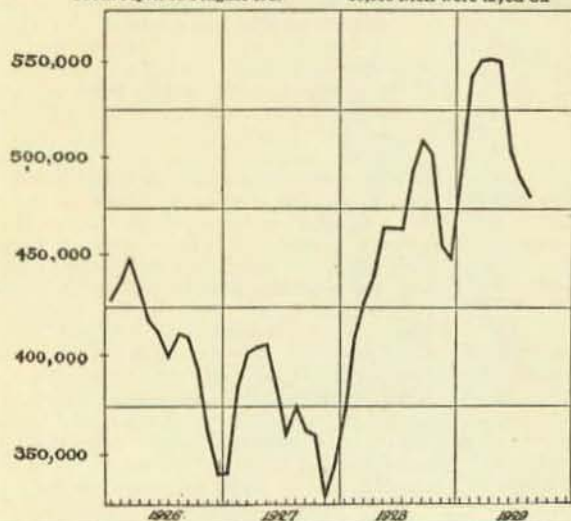
Self-hypnotism is a dangerous malady. It usually attacks men in very high places, and a peculiarity of the disease is that the victim doesn't know he's a sufferer until he has made a nuisance and a fool of himself.

UNSTABLE EMPLOYMENT WHERE WORKERS HAVE NO UNION

THE GRAPH SHOWS
EMPLOYMENT IN AUTOMOBILE PLANTS

Bureau of Labor Statics Figures

From March to December 1926 105,000 Men were laid off
From Jan. to April 1927 65,000 Men were hired
From May to Nov. 1927 70,000 Men were laid off
From Nov. 1927 to Sept. 1928 175,000 Men were hired
From Sept. to Dec. 1928 55,000 Men were laid off
From Dec. 1928 to Mar. 1929 95,000 Men were hired
From April to August 1929 68,000 Men were laid off



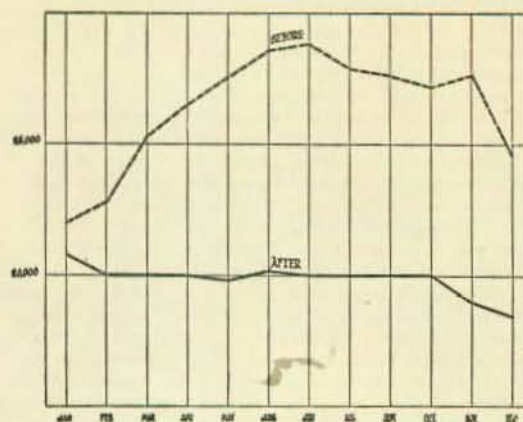
STABLE EMPLOYMENT THROUGH UNION MANAGEMENT CO-OPERATION

THE GRAPH SHOWS
EMPLOYMENT OF SHOP CRAFTS B. & O. R. R.

Before (1923) and after (1927) Union Management Co-operation.
Figures from Interstate Commerce Commission.

FROM JAN. to JULY 1925 - 6700 MEN WERE HIRED
FROM JULY to DEC. 1925 - 4100 MEN WERE LAID OFF

In 1927 no extra men were hired for rush season
and none laid off for dull season.



WINTER'S COME

Second in the Series of Nature Studies by HAROLD K. WHITFORD, L. U. No. 3

Afield

The wild wind shrieks and blows through the barren woodlands, while the first snow of the season sounds a light tattoo on the carpet of dead leaves which covers the forest floor. Weeds, that bore bright flowers a few weeks ago, now stiff, stark and cold, stand out against the gray of the day. The pond over yonder is covered with its first thin sheet of ice, and the edges of the lapping brook are studded here and there with frosty gems. The earth itself has given way to the touch of Boreas and has hardened during the night.

The air is sharp—the setting sun is red and clear. The stars in the Heavens seem brighter. It is the “evening” of the year.

And from out of the east, Orion, the Hunter, starts his trail, rising slowly but higher in the sky. To the Indian it is the month of the “Long Night Moon.” It is December. It is winter.

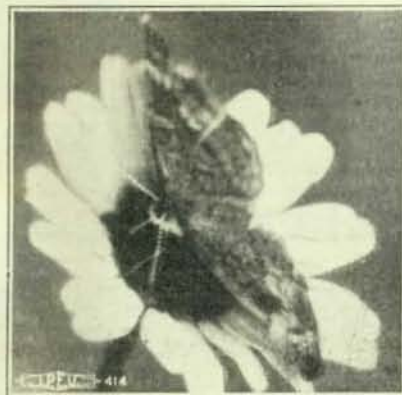
H. K. W.



(Left)

TIGER SWALLOW TAIL (*Papilio Turnus*) is called Tiger because of its bright yellow straw color and its four black stripes or bars on the primary wings. Tiger made an excellent picture beside a fallen oak leaf and cast a perfect shadow of itself while stopping in its merry flight for a drop of water. Tiger *Turnus* is found in nearly all parts of the United States and Canada. In the far north the Tiger Swallow Tail is single brooded; it is double brooded in New York State and triple brooded in the Gulf States.

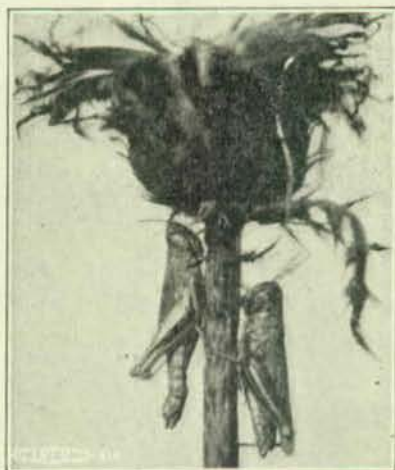
PEARL CRESCENT (*Phylodes Tharos*)—a common butterfly found in the east with allies in other parts of the continent, taking the juice from the tubular florets of the common daisy. Note the tongue. The photographer wished to feature this along with the antennae.



CHINS UP—Three Green Frogs pose but it seems they have adopted the attitude of “Well, hurry up—let’s get it over with.”



The Skunk seems willing to pose with the Crow but it would seem that Old Bill Crow was mighty glad when the camera shutter clicked.



All prepared for rain, sun, or what you will. These Grasshoppers are right at home under the spreading calyx of the Bull Thistle.



THE GRASSHOPPER (*Acrididae*): Photo shows short-horned grasshopper, in reality a locust. True grasshoppers have antennae longer than their entire bodies while the antennae on this hopper are short (hence the name short-horned grasshopper). Many have asked, “Is the grasshopper a true insect?” “Yes, it is.” It has four wings and three pairs of legs. And then the same person has asked, “Is a spider an insect?” “No.” It has no wings and has more than six legs. However, it is related to the great group of insects. Photo shows this short-horned grasshopper’s legs and wings at close range.



Is that a fly on the Green Frog’s nose? Why no. It’s only a Short-Horned Grasshopper.

Nation-Wide Tour for R. U. R. Machine Drama

S EVEN years ago R. U. R., a drama by Karel Capek, the Bohemian, was produced for the first time in the United States. Today the word Robot invented by Capek to describe the mechanical men of his drama has passed into universal use, and the play itself, once accepted as a novelty, is now rated a modern classic, of universal interest to the men and women of America. A revival of R. U. R. this year by the Theatre Guild Inc., New York City, original producers of the play in America, will take it, it is announced, to the principal cities of the United States. So swiftly has moved the logic of industrial events, that a play which seemed a prophecy seven years ago, is now recognized as an authentic record of an era.

R. U. R. stands for Rossum's Universal Robots. And Rossum's Universal Robots are artificial workers. Here is the account of their make-up. "A man is something that feels happy, plays the piano, likes going for a walk, in fact, wants to do a whole lot of things that are really unnecessary * * * But a working machine must not play the piano, must not feel happy, must not do a whole lot of other things. A gasoline motor must not have tassels or ornaments. And to manufacture

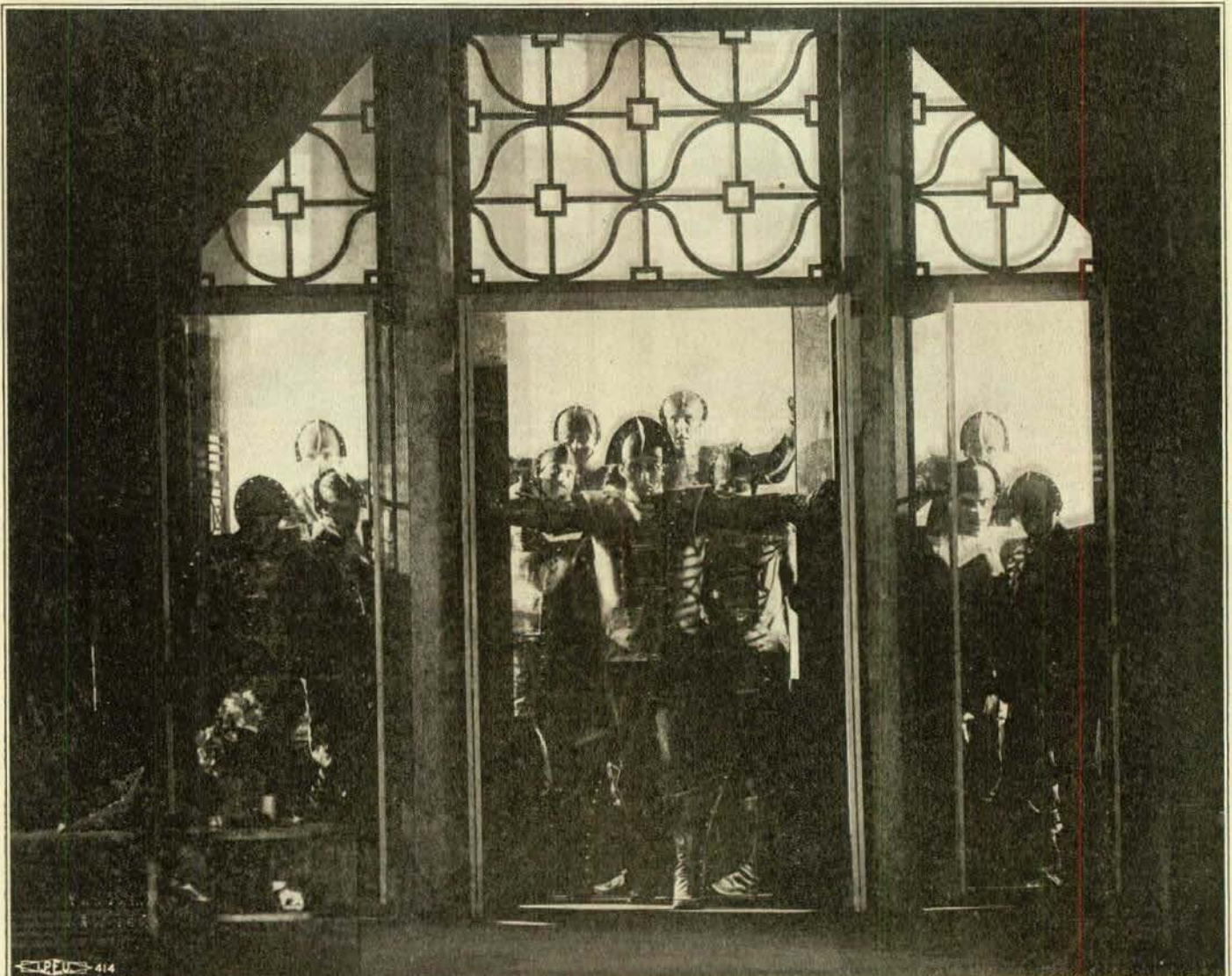
A Workingman is hero of the play which has become a classic in seven years. More than tense melodrama, a shrewd comment on modern life.

artificial workers is the same thing as to manufacture gasoline motors. The process must be of the simplest, and the product of the best from the practical point of view. What sort of worker do you think is the best from a practical point of view? * * * The one that is the cheapest. The one whose requirements are the smallest. Young Rossum invented a worker with the minimum amount of requirements. He had to simplify him. He rejected anything that did not contribute directly to the progress of work—everything that makes man more expensive. In fact, he rejected man and made the Robot. My dear Miss Glory, the Robots are not people. Mechanically, they are more perfect than we are, they have an enormously developed intelligence, but they have no soul."

With this program of rationalization for workers, Rossum and his corporation undertook to people the world with Robots. So it was that, in an effort to improve the product of these artificial workers, an unknown ingredient inadvertently crept in—a gift for revolt and aspiration for power. The Robots rebelled, formed a union, took over the world and ran it in behalf of Robots. Let it not be supposed that this drama is dull. It is filled with humour, and with excitement, the excitement of melodrama. When the hundreds of thousands of mechanical men march upon the Company's office, where the surviving directors wait with pistols, you feel more genuine excitement than you do when you see Harold Lloyd caper across steel girders 500 feet above the street.

The real hero of the drama is Alquist. He is a member of the board of directors, but is not a technical man. When he is introduced as head of the building department of R. U. R. he says: "Just a builder." He has the big strong body of the worker, and the simple direct mind, and frank courage. He declares he is afraid of progress, meaning the mechanization of life. He confesses he prays like this: "Oh Lord, I

(Continued on page 670)



THE ROBOTS TRIUMPHANT. THE CLIMAX OF THE DRAMA THAT TELLS THE STORY OF MAN'S EXTINCTION BY THE MACHINES HE MADE.

Human Engineering Needed Now In the South

By William L. Wagner, L. U. No. 238, Asheville, N. C.

THE thing in mind is the very thing that we have been looking for so long, and that is the present action of the A. F. of L. in the south. It is a great step toward the curing of the ills that confront labor all over the United States, but the action is lacking in many ways; that is, just getting numbers into a local is not going to meet with the success that should be had; the bottom is leaky and the boat will become waterlogged and sink unless more than organizing is considered.

What the American Federation and Internationals need is a department of human engineering. It has been proved here in North Carolina in all of this textile trouble near Asheville that legislation cannot force men to do things and accept what they know does not suffice. The problem of industrial life today is co-operation, it lives in the hearts and minds of us all, but it can only be realized by the teachings of such an agency as human engineering, with such a motive as we find in the Bible—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." The sad fact is that this is not the motto of all. There is not a member of a trade union who would not be rich if he could—sometimes a man of the present trade union class through invention or some accident of prosperity comes into a fortune. What happens? He becomes arrogant and supercilious, taking people by the neck, and becomes as hard as any other man who is drunk with the sense of money. There is something mean about humanity when it gets to the top—I don't mean to say it is a sin to be rich, for it is no more sin to be rich than to be poor. This present effort I commend with all the power in me and will lend all the support I am able to as an individual, and influence in its behalf all I can.

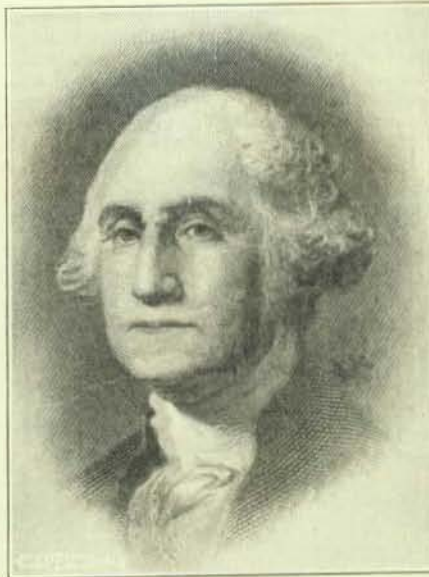
Analyzes Strike at Marion

Take this strike at Marion, N. C.; there cannot be any pacification of this angry controversy through the springing of traps on either side by the other. Some one has to teach our organizations what it means to be human; someone must teach our employers what it means to be human. Someone will say when this is read, "Who is this fool? What he says is impossible." It may seem impossible and all that, but it is all that can do the trick. There are large concerns (few I will admit) where the Golden Rule is kept by employer and men alike with absolute fidelity—men who have the spirit of Washington in them. Washington, during the revolution, stopped near where some soldiers were working in charge of a corporal, who was raking his men because they could not move a heavy timber. Washington asked the big "non-com" why he did not help, and he replied "I am a corporal." Washington got off of his horse and helped the men move the timber, and turned to the corporal and said: "When you need help again, send for me; I am your commander-in-chief." Human enough to give a lift when it was needed. Humanity gains control of forces by human effort and not by laws of men. No man with words can transform distrust into confidence. Faith and friendship are produced and tested in our daily lives. Faith is the product of understanding, and without study understanding is impossible. Then this human engineering is the agency which alone can direct the minds of the masses who join locals to the fundamental activity in their daily lives. Every man should have a sympathetic

observation of his fellowman, which is the key to friendship, and with friendship comes co-operation, unselfishness, sobriety of judgment, and with these things accomplished all are interested in a common good.

Co-operative Plan Inaugurated

At the present time I am trying to inaugurate a plan between our local and the union contractors, and it is this, that once a quarter the executive board of the local and the contractors meet at a dinner, paid for one quarter by the local and the next



GEORGE WASHINGTON

quarter by the contractors, to discuss problems for the good of each. We can't have men who are contractors inside of the local as members, but the co-operation and friendship can still be realized by this plan, which I hope to have in effect by the time you read this. Let me say that my purpose for the forming of such is not for personal gain, except for that of having helped, but the real purpose is to investigate creative and suggestive advisory. I hope it will give a greater co-operative result, and also give each man and employer a chance to express themselves as they cannot in an effective way do now.

We can learn much from baseball. Hans Wagner summed it up in this manner:

1. Opportunity to express individuality.
2. Love of game.
3. Live organization (contractors) team.
4. Batting (electricians).
5. Alternation of staff and line (contractors and executive board conference).
6. Definite rules of play (result of conference).
7. Impartial umpire (this plan of mine).
8. Profit making as the group reward.

There are more things that could be said as an example, but I am going to condense as much as possible if I am to get space for this. One thought more so that the men won't say they are left out, and that is, the contact with the employers would be, as far as individual plans are concerned, through the union executive board, which can first consider its merit and in that way become a part of the co-operative council. It will

give more chance than ever for self-expression. Some one has said "Intercourse is the soul of progress." And again let me say these consultations can not be destructive but constructive, so in all seriousness I say we have much to be done, "let's go!"

Unions in the South

There are, however, despite the alluring advertisements of local chambers of commerce, labor unions in the south. The conference of union leaders was told the other day, by Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor—the keeper of the seals—that there are 6,300 local unions in the south, chartered by various organizations affiliated to the Federation. Among them are local unions of machinists, whose national organization was born in the south forty-two years ago. Many are railroad workers' unions, many are unions of federal employees, others are textile workers, tobacco workers, printing trades, metal trades, and building trades of various sorts. These local unions have federated, locally, into 160 city central labor bodies, and every state in the south has a state federation of labor, a branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Thus there has been a heaven working in the mass. Not "outside agitators," nor "foreigners," but southern apostles of trade unionism, have been preaching their gospel all these years, and at last the seeds have taken root. Almost too suddenly the harvest is at hand; too suddenly because organized labor is embattled on every front, with all its leaders hard pressed to hold their lines against the over-whelming forces combined everywhere against them. But, like the apostles of the religion which was new 2,000 years ago, the southern apostles of trade unionism now are calling to their brothers and sisters of the north, "Come over into Macedonia and help us!" And the call is being answered.

Just how is the help to be given? The council of union leaders was called by President Green to face that question—for all the trades to face it. Some have long been struggling with it. As President McMahon of the United Textile Workers Union told the conference, his organization has for years been furnishing the shock troops of the conflict. They must be reinforced. The conference realized this.

To begin with, says President Paul J. Aymon, of the State Federation of Labor of Tennessee, the work must be that of education:

"We've got to educate the general public to the principles of the trade union movement. Our enemies go before fraternal and civic organizations, we must do the same. It's not only organizers that we need. We've got to sell the trade union movement to the business element—making them see that we are working on a constructive and not a destructive basis. Those old mountaineers may not have much book sense, but they have got a lot of horse sense. They are not going to be interested in the doctrines the communists teach. But they don't understand the union. They have got to realize how it works, and understand that the American Federation of Labor is constructive."

Read your JOURNAL faithfully. It will entertain you. It will aid you in solving problems. It will lighten the day's work.

Panama Canal Is Huge Electrical Project

By A. M. HORLE, L. U. No. 677, Cristobal

DURING all the years of operation of the Panama Canal very little information regarding it of particular interest to the electrical layman has appeared in the JOURNAL. It is very likely that thousands of JOURNAL readers think of the Panama Canal as a waterway comparable in operation to the Erie Canal, the Welland Canal, or to the Soo Canal. Those residing in Massachusetts probably think that the Cape Cod Canal is a fair replica of the Panama Canal. It is natural that such ideas should be formed, through being uninformed as to the type of canal, its purpose, and its equipment for handling vessels.

The Panama Canal is of the lock type, using three lifts of 28 1-3 feet each to raise vessels to the Gatun Lake level of 85 feet, from the Atlantic Ocean; then after passing through the lake and Gaillard Cut three similar locks are used to lower them to the Pacific Ocean, and vice versa. The time of transit from ocean to ocean is from seven to nine hours, depending on the size and speed.

Nearly half of the 6,500 or more vessels (commercial) using the canal are under the United States flag, contributing about the same proportion of the \$27,000,000, or more, in tolls collected annually. So you can see that the canal is a commercial as well as a war necessity; although originally a war measure it is now a peace measure. However, it must be thoroughly manned by citizens of the United States in every capacity possible. The present force is about 3,000 United States citizens and 11,000 aliens, the latter comprising mostly unskilled labor.

The power system of the Panama Canal consists of a hydro-electric plant and a diesel-electric plant. The latter operates only at peak loads and during periods of repair and shortage of water during the dry season. The hydro is situated at the base of Gatun Lake spillway and contains four generating units, three of 3,125 k. v. a. and one of 5,625 k. v. a. The smaller units generate at 2,300 volts and the larger at 6,600 volts, 25 cycles, 3-phase. The former step-up

through auto-transformers. At this voltage power is delivered to the Gatun substation and there stepped up to 44,000 volts for transmission on the high line. Provision is made at the hydro for the installation of two additional large units. Water for this plant is not available for full capacity throughout the year, the lake depending on rainfall only for storage. This rainfall, averaging about 110 inches, falls during the rainy season, extending from and including May to December. The dry season includes January to April, during which time very little rain falls, the lake having been allowed to rise to 87 feet plus. During this season the hydro economizes as much as is possible, and if the lake drops to around 82 feet the diesel operates.

Self-Generated Power

The power generated at the hydro is transmitted for about a mile along the Gatun Dam through two duct lines, one on the upper level and the other on the lower level. Either set of cables is capable of carrying full load. They pass under the Gatun Locks through tunnels at two different points and then to the substation connecting with the high line. The transmission line parallels the Panama railroad tracks on bridge spans averaging 300 feet apart, and has two circuits, one on each side of the tracks. It is 46 miles long from Cristobal to Balboa, 4-0 stranded copper conductors being used. Owing to the topography of the country, or rather the canal region, a cross-country long span line was not advisable, mainly on account of facilities for maintenance. Like in the states, line failures are experienced, but failures here are in many instances dissimilar on account of being located in the tropics, nine degrees (550 miles) north of the equator. Lightning is the principal cause of failures and sometimes the hits are successive, the high tension linemen being positive that they are premeditated on account of the after hours tendency. Animals are almost as frequent a cause as lightning—if snakes are included as animals. How these snakes manage to climb the steel towers, 30 feet, and get out on the cantilevers is not proven, yet they do. They range from two feet to eight feet in length. Possums are another pest. Sloths are a frequent cause. They

(Continued on page 660)

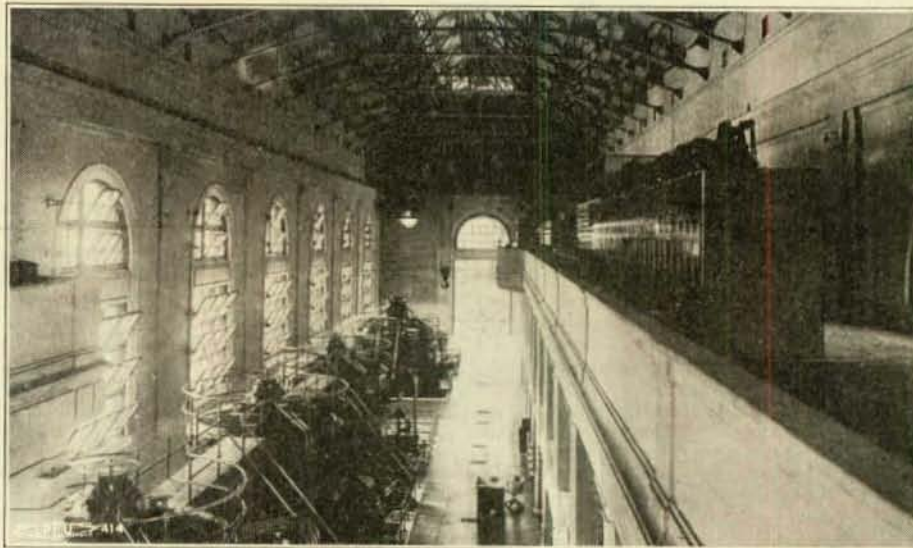


Here are glimpses of a powerful electrical unit inside and out on the great canal. Two plants hydro-electric and diesel electric supply the needed 15,000 K. V. A. to open and shut the great locks like well-oiled hinges on ordinary household doors. Six thousand five hundred ships of the line pass through the canal each year.

The locks, being 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide with a mean draft of 45 feet, can accommodate the largest commercial or war vessels afloat. The largest United States warships have passed through several times, the British battlecruiser, Renown, twice and the larger, Hood, once.

Two-Ocean Nation

To appreciate the importance of the Panama Canal to the United States and the purpose of its existence, one must bear in mind that the United States is a two-ocean nation. Without it our Atlantic coast would be several thousands of miles more distant from the Pacific coast, and in time of war two weeks more steaming for our war vessels between New York and San Francisco.



Electrical Christmas Comes to Los Angeles

By EUGENE W. SEBRING, L. U. No 40, Hollywood, Calif.

It is said that queens are born, but in Los Angeles, of which Hollywood is a part, we make our queens. Mary Brian, Paramount Star, is the latest addition to the realms of royalty. She has been selected as the Queen and Hostess of all affairs arranged by Kris Kringle and his Merry Workers for the festive season of Christmas. Her duties are many, and the great hosts of entourage number thousands.

Conceived on a magnificent scale, the program of pre-holiday events already in progress in the downtown district far surpasses any community Christmas plans ever before undertaken. All forces in the central business district, specialists from the studio locals of the Carpenters Local No. 946, Scenic Artists Local No. 235, Plasterers and Staff Workers Local No. 755, stores, hotels, theatres, banks and other financial institutions, together with various downtown associations, have combined in supporting the successful promotion of the program.

This program is based upon a fascinating story, which deals with the determination by Santa Claus to outdo himself this year in order to atone for what he considers a lack of attention on his part in seasons past. The story, revealing all the glorious plans for the Christmas period, was distributed to 495,000 homes October 12, and was followed a week later by an equal distribution of a beautiful proclamation in which Santa Claus definitely pledged himself to stage in downtown Los Angeles "the most wonderful Christmas that was ever staged."

To prepare everything, Santa Claus sent his helpers, the Merry Workers, members of the Studio Electricians, Local No. 40, I. B. E. W., to assist the carpenters, painters and staff workers, who arrived November

2. Their assignment was to prepare the electrical decorations for the festive season and make themselves generally useful until his arrival.

Festivities Began Thanksgiving

Elaborate street decorations are being installed November 23, transforming the downtown district into a scene of impressive beauty. Huge snow covered castles are being placed on the light standards at street intersections, with arches in the center of the blocks, and festoons of holiday greenery, tinsel and other decorations suggestive of the old-fashioned Christmas.



MARY BRIAN

Paramount Star, Queen and Hostess of the Christmas Spectacle for Children in Los Angeles, Calif.

Charles Feider and his crew of cedar crabs from Local Union No. 18, are co-operating in helping Local Union No. 40 in this gigantic undertaking. The climax will be the great welcoming parade to Santa Claus on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, beginning at 10 a. m.

Santa Claus will appear for the first time downtown, arriving in state aboard a gorgeous float. Numerous other floats will be featured, at least ten of which will depict their story-books. A float carrying a huge Christmas tree, surrounded by gifts, will lead the parade. There will be bands and many marching characters, such as clowns, acrobats, giants, pygmies and mummies.

This particular part of the parade is on a par, if not excelling the New Year's mummies parade of Philadelphia, Pa., the Mardi Gras of New Orleans, La., the Rose Festival of Portland, Ore., and the Rose Tournament held in Pasadena, Calif., on New Year's Day. The line of march covers the entire business district of Los Angeles, in all 45 blocks will be covered by the march.

J. A. Biggam, the designer and builder of the 15 gorgeous floats in this spectacular parade for the children of Los Angeles, was the designer and builder of many of the floats in the awe-inspiring electrical pageant in connection with the Shrine Convention parade. He also designed and built the floats for the Elks convention electrical pageant.

Mr. Biggam is ably assisted by his wife, Porter Deane Biggam, who is a nationally known director of fashion reviews. All of the costumes in the Christmas spectacle were designed by her.

The chief electrician, Chris Borneman, is due no little credit for his efforts in lighting the business districts of Los

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MEMBERS OF THE STUDIO LOCALS

Top Row—B. Wadell, J. Reed, A. Conley, L. Blevins, J. C. Wilson, J. Harvey, R. Knell, R. Sherman, H. Hunt, William Baxter. Second Row—W. L. Marshall, Vice President, Local Union No. 946, Carpenters; M. Neal, J. Rhynard, V. O'Hern, E. Gretton, H. A. Shelton, C. F. Henderson. Bottom Row—Ben Slimmon, Business Agent, Carpenters; C. McIntire, Business Agent, Carpenters; Chris Borneman, Chief Electrician; Joe Cawthorn, Steward; F. Christopherson, Eugene W. Sebring.

What Shall I Read When December Comes?

ON the opposite page a review of a serious book by one of our members encourages the book editor to think that perhaps electrical workers are spending winter evenings away from the radio. There are those who hold the pessimistic view that the radio and the movies have killed reading. Yet books are selling in increasing numbers, and authors are as plentiful as radio announcers. Perhaps the opposite is true. Perhaps more serious books are being read now that such light stuff frolics across the screen, and so much blah punctuates the atmosphere. At any rate, the book editor was prompted to look back through book lists of the last year or two, and bold enough to think his opinion might register with some of the Brothers, who can read—while the big contralto croons a blue.

Generally speaking, there have been no epoch-making books in the economic and labor fields during the last year or two. However, there have been important books. Judged by the reaction of our readers the book which attracted most attention is

Skyscrapers, and the Men Who Build Them, by W. A. Starrett.

This work, as we said once before, looks at building as a craft and as an adventure. It catches more of the sport, the struggle, the triumph of the game of construction than any other book penned to the memory of man. Builders, engineers and workers have written to this JOURNAL about this book, and that is going some. Starrett, the craftsman, appeals to everyone who has craft sense left unimpaired in him. It is a great book, worth hundreds of the uninformed "frothy" academic treatises now being placed on the market.

"Karl Marx, There She Stands"

Another book, which shoulders its way forward against inertia, is

A Theory of the Labor Movement, by Selig Perlman.

This book is the kind that gets talked about, that makes people sore, or glad and triumphant. Perlman in origin is a radical of European experience and background, who came to America, taught at the University of Wisconsin, and kept in touch with labor movements in Europe, England and America. "A Theory of the Labor Movement" is a non-orthodox view of labor. Though written by a member of the intellectual group, it seeks to show that within the labor struggle—a second severe struggle goes forward, between the intellectuals and the workers. Perlman's sympathies are with the workers. He doubts the value of intellectuals' leadership of the movement. This conforms with the traditional position of the American Federation of Labor, and this has brought naturally a good deal of condemnation from intellectuals. They seem to feel Perlman is a traitor to the intellectual class. They don't say much in print, but wherever there are discussion groups, one hears Perlman's book mentioned, held up as an authority, or cried down as a base apostasy. It is as though Perlman says, "Karl Marx, there she stands."

List Has Interest

These two books have excited the most interest among our readers, and come nearer to being real masterpieces of any we have reviewed during this year. There

"We sometimes wonder why some folks never change. We conclude it is because they never read a book. They never open doors on other lives, other facts, other worlds than their own little self."

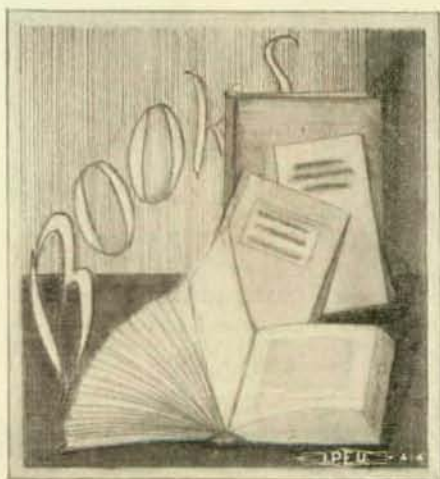
are others, though, which are worthy of going on our quality list, and we gladly set these down.

Quality List of Books for Trade Unionists

SKYSCRAPERS—by W. A. Starrett. A builder tells the true story of the great enterprise. Scribners.

JOHN MITCHELL—by Elsa Gluck. Life of the great president of the Miners. John Day Company.

RECENT ECONOMIC CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES—by President Hoover's Committee. A study of post-war America—a



mine of information. McGraw-Hill Book Co.

LABOR AND INTERNATIONALISM—by Lewis L. Lorwin. An encyclopedic work in the European trade unions. Macmillan Company.

MEN AND MACHINES—by Stuart Chase. A popular treatment of the subject. Macmillan Company.

THE OUTLAWRY OF WAR—by Charles Clayton Morrison. War replaced by law. Willet, Clark and Colby Co.

THE ROAD TO PLenty—by Foster and Catchings. A summary of their important economic theories—written as brightly as a novel. Houghton Mifflin Co.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BRITISH WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT—by G. H. G. Cole. Three volumes—the third covering the present period. Macmillan Company.

ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS—by Willard Thorp. A good summary. Workers Education Bureau. Macmillan Company.

A PREFACE TO MORALS—by Walter Lippman. A thoughtful discussion of problems that trouble thoughtful people. Macmillan Company.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL—by Catherine MacKenzie. Life of the inventor. Houghton Mifflin Company.

THE DISTRIBUTION AGE—by Ralph Borsodi.

Why it costs so much to market an article. Appleton.

A THEORY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT—by Selig Perlman. An intellectual understands the American Trade Union Movement. Macmillan Company.

CONFESSIONS OF A CAPITALIST—by Sir Ernest Benn. An English publisher, with mild class motives, views the present system from a self-interest standpoint.

There is little doubt that much pleasure lies wrapped up in books. Most of us begin listening to stories in our cradles, and end in the chimney corner with a book of some kind in our hand. Yet books have great practical value. They serve to keep us in touch with a variegated, tremendously swift, ever changing world. We sometimes wonder why some folks live and never change. We conclude, it is because they never read a book. They never open doors on other lives, other facts, other worlds than their own little selves.

Finds Ether Drift Which Einstein Theories Call Impossible

Ten scientific evidences agree to show the earth, the sun and the rest of the solar system drifting through space toward a part of the sky marked by the constellations Hercules and the Dragon, close to the northern horizon at midnight at this time of the year. So reported Prof. Dayton C. Miller, of the Case School of Applied Science in describing to the recent meeting of the National Academy of Sciences at Princeton, N. J., his experiments on "ether drift." If space is filled with this so-called ether supposed to carry light, the earth's motion ought to be measurable by delicate enough tests much as one measures a ship's motion through water. Years ago, two other Cleveland scientists carried out the famous Michelson-Morley experiment which failed to detect this ether drift and came to be one of the facts leading to the Einstein theory. Professor Miller has spent years repeating these tests and agrees that the motion of the earth around the sun causes no detected ether drift. Perhaps the ether, too, revolves around the sun, as though a ship were inside a whirlpool. But he does find evidence of another ether drift, like one which would be caused by a motion of the whole solar system. This was found, he reports, in the original Michelson-Morley experiment, but was believed to be a small accidental error. Professor Miller's new measurements show the sun's family moving toward the constellation Draco. The other nine evidences; from the tides, from the cosmic rays and from several kinds of star observations, indicate directions not far from this. Although the possibility of measuring ether drift is denied by present forms of the Einstein theories, the agreement of his measurements with the other nine evidences implies, Professor Miller believes, that there is something in the idea, Einstein or no Einstein.

"Trade unionism, as an integral and ever functioning part of human society, has had its full share of tremendous experiences and it has not failed to observe the experiences of all other functional elements in society." —Report of Executive Council A. F. of L. Proceedings 1923.

Unions Can Aid in Financing Consumption

By CLAIR KILLEN, L. U. No. 83

ONE of the most interesting students of our American machine civilization, Chas. W. Wood, wrote a book a couple of years ago, entitled "The Myth of the Individual." He made a real contribution to the literature of co-operation in industry. In that book he pointed out that man is a social animal, and proved that man's rise from barbarism was because of his being a social animal. That his working, living, studying, and even fighting, in groups made it possible for him to get more out of life than he ever could have gained by remaining an individual.

Mr. Wood's latest work appears in a book written in collaboration with B. A. Javits. The authors of this book, "Making Everybody Rich; Industry's New Goal," make an energetic appeal for the repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust Laws.

They claim that the law has been a failure in doing what it was intended to do for the public good. That its interpretation is illogical and hampers the healthy growth of industry; that it is the cause of untold millions of waste in our natural resources in the oil industry alone. That it is being used as a weapon against the labor unions via the injunction process; in spite of the Clayton Act which was passed to clearly exempt labor from abuses of the Sherman Act.

That it has acted as a serious barrier to trade associations, in their efforts to raise their various industries above the sweatshop level, by voluntary regulation of ruinous competition.

Physician Heal Thyself

The authors clearly show the relation of our unemployment problem to our high productivity as a nation.

Such problems as these, about which Messrs. Wood and Javits have written, have generally been talked about by politicians, who are not qualified to do anything constructive about them. As the authors say: "Laws do not make civilization. They try to keep up with it but they seldom succeed. Society changes long before its laws do.—There is nothing in the Constitution to forbid the passing of unwise laws."

The unions, generally, and the I. B. E. W., particularly, have been more and more interested in viewing American industry as a social organism of which we are an indispensable living part. More than that, we are, as workers, of the very guts of this organism. The whole body must be healthy if public welfare is to be the object of the national economic life.

Business has developed in a very unorganized manner, but it has developed. A higher standard of living has been made possible for all of us in spite of the haphazard and planless industrial development.

It is recognized that our problems as electrical workers must be viewed from the industry standpoint, rather than from the individual employer-employee standpoint. Many of our contractor bosses are so busy scheming to cheat the customer, and to cut-throat their fellow contractor, that they can't even work together in their own trade associations. Those are doomed to failure; and that fact in itself is unimportant except that we wiremen have to stand the "gaff" caused by the contractors' inability to use intelligent management and co-operation, even among themselves.

What a wide-awake, active union man thinks of the rosy predictions of two writers in contemporary economics should be of interest to everybody who thinks—even occasionally.

We are much more interested in the management of our industry than we are in the ownership of it. An individual may make a lot of money out of merely owning some industry; but human society, which we are interested in, cannot. The things we need and must have, come out of production—not ownership.

In our organizing we turn competitors into allies. With our tremendously productive machine civilization, there is enough to go around and then some to spare. That seems to be the trouble; so much to spare, and it keeps piling up, we can't find a market for it.

High Cost of Selling

Thirty years ago the manufacturing cost of a commodity could safely be said to be 70 per cent of its total cost. The other 30 per cent represented distribution cost. Today it can be safely said that the 70-30 ratio is just reversed, making the distribution cost 70 per cent of the total cost.

The machine of American production has become so very proficient through improved labor saving and mass production that we are able to make enough commodities in days to meet the social needs of weeks. This was largely accomplished by the financing of large plants for cheap unit cost production e. g.: the article in our May, 1929, JOURNAL says (quoting Dean Kimball's findings as part of President Hoover's committee on Economic Life):

"Capital invested per worker 1849, was \$560. Capital invested per worker 1919, was \$5,000. Output per worker in 1900, was \$1,600. Output per worker in 1919, was \$7,500. Horsepower per worker used in 1914, was 3.3. Horsepower per worker used in 1925, was 4.3."

So, if by financing industry for production, we were able to make ourselves roll in wealth, then it follows that to widen the scope of our prosperity we must work on the problem of financing consumption of goods. Out of tremendous productivity has been produced a Frankenstein of unemployment which is a serious problem to our whole economic life in America.

Though some of the more intelligent captains of industry have said that high wages is the way to finance consumption of the goods we have produced; it remains with us as workers to study the thing, for our union is the only way to make the financing of consumption a success.

We can't get money out of the bosses' pocketbook. It must come out of the industry. We can only sometimes get it, and then a very little, by local dog-fights every May 1st. The average contractor is almost as much a pawn in the game as the average workman is.

Electrical Workers Think

Fortunately, we have an organization that has begun to intelligently study the

problem and carry on research for fact-finding. These facts must be used by our organization as the basis for financing consumption. This is a highly complex job requiring the services of experts in our union. It is a technical job and our union executives must use the services of experts, even as industrial managers do. If there happen to be people available to do this work who are also electrical workers by trade—so much the better.

If a group in any locality in the country want and need a bridge built, they make known their needs, furnish the money, and turn the job over to a trained bridge builder. The bridge builder is given authority to build the bridge and is held responsible for results. The group does not hold a popular vote to settle some problem in stress analysis; rank and fliers notwithstanding.

Messrs. Javits and Wood overlook a large part of the work the unions are doing on the problem of financing consumption. But, nevertheless, the book is a lively contributor to American industrial literature and well worth any electrical worker's time to carefully read.

Electric Shocks Sort Out Three Different Senses

That precisely the same small electric shock may be felt by the human skin either as a blow, a pain or a burn, depending upon the exact spot on the skin to which it is applied, is reported by the Parisian physiologist, M. Georges Bourguignon, in a recent communication to the Academy of Sciences in that city. Using an ingenious instrument by which a shock of graduated intensity can be administered to a localized skin area smaller than a pinhead, M. Bourguignon discovered what seem to be three distinct kinds of nerve endings in the skin, each capable of being stimulated separately and each yielding an entirely different sensation. One of these consists of the ordinary touch nerves. An electric shock to one of these causes a sensation like a small blow. Another set are characterized as "pain" nerves. A mild shock to one of these produces a tingling sensation; a severer shock is felt as ordinary pain. Nerves of the third kind represent the skin's temperature sense, their electric stimulation causing sensations of heat or cold. These temperature nerves in the skin even possess, M. Bourguignon concludes, special nerve paths to the brain, for to stimulate the ordinary nerve trunks which pass up the arm causes either a pain sensation or a touch sensation, never a temperature sensation. The nerve fibers which carry temperature sensations to the brain may run, M. Bourguignon believes, through the so-called sympathetic nerves instead of through the ordinary nerves. Ages ago in evolution man's ocean-dwelling ancestors must have possessed, these results suggest, three distinct sets of nervous organs on their sensitive surface. For greater efficiency, nature has combined these three into the single organ of the human skin, but each set of nerves and nerve endings has kept its own individuality.

No man's education stops when he leaves school—if he wishes it to continue. Your official Journal is a rich source of information—technical and cultural.

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Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
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No. 12

National Economic Plan Board

With all of its boasted rationalization in industry, in one respect, America has been irrational, antiquated and muddling. That has been in its tardiness in creating a national co-ordinating economic body—a kind of super-staff of business, to adjust industry to industry, supply to demand, and private business to public good. It would seem reasonable, if it was good for cotton, oil, jute, rubber, candy, automobiles, or flowers to be commanded singly by super-staffs, that it would be good for collective industry to be so commanded.

To be sure the great obstacle to such an arrangement has been the reluctance of big business to accept the leadership of politicians. It is impossible to create such a board without the instrumentality of government, and this is just. If such a board is to function, with all its vast power over life, the public must have secure representation upon it. Now happily for America's economic life a business-man-engineer-type sits in the White House; and though business may not like Mr. Hoover's independence, it has confidence in his ability and respects his character. The combination seems right to bring about an adjustment of great importance.

As an aftermath of the stock panic, Mr. Hoover has begun a series of conferences with business men, farm and labor leaders, which, if continued, made permanent, and given the proper direction, could easily grow into a national economic plan board. This board would be an intelligence commission to plan America's business and economic life for 20 years to come, and when fortified by the proper research, could prevent just such foolish disasters as waited in Wall Street in November.

Labor would have nothing to fear from such an arrangement, and for that reason it has been a measure advocated by the JOURNAL for the last two years. Rationalization is not a foe to unionism. In fact, unionism is rationalistic, that is, it is an orderly, stable way of carrying on the economic life of workers. The greatest foes of unionism are instinctive employers—the old-fashioned, unscientific boss—such as many of those in the South—and such as the steel and automobile bosses, and that crowd of obsolete brains surrounding Walter Gordon Merritt; these deify force as the principal instrument of management. When instinct reigns, one gets force, chicanery, hypocrisy and strife. When reason rules, men get sci-

tific management, conferences, frankness and teamplay.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly that the labor union is capable of making a rich contribution to rationalization, that it gives stability to and organizes skill for industry. A national body created to further rationalization of management on a superscale could only be effectively organized with co-operation of organized labor.

The stock panic with its debilitating effect on business was a foolish mistake—at least an evidence of our collective folly. It may be that it will be the disaster that brings about an important national gain.

Wage Drama Take the willingness to experiment out of life and you soon write "finished" on a nation's, a class' or an individual's tomb. Experimentation is necessary to change, and change is the evidence of vitality. The Great War taught by cruel necessity, the need of experimentation. It taught the rich reward of experimentation. It initiated many revolutionary methods in business, but none more revolutionary than the experiment of treating the wage-earner as a consumer.

For years—for 50 years—long before Mr. Ford ever pumped up a bicycle tire, organized labor was saying, "High wage is a guarantee of prosperity. Depressions come because the producer, who is also a consumer, cannot buy back what he produces. Give us high wages and business will be good."

But this plea fell on deaf ears, stony hearts, and ivory heads. At the first sign of bad times, the mill shut down, and the workers, who were also potential buyers, were kicked into the streets. No wonder goods failed to move, and panics came.

It was the need of new markets under the principle and practice of mass production (which demands mass consumption) which brought about a change of business psychology in respect to wages. That change has been everywhere in evidence, but how sincere, profound or widespread it is, remains to be seen.

We shall see, within the next six months, what we shall see. If under the threat of business depression, wages are maintained, and even raised, and business mends rapidly, we may say, that a salutary, sweeping and revolutionary economic change has actually taken place in these United States.

Installment Buying Well, well, things do turn out in strange ways, and in none more strange than where the pocketbook is involved. Installment buying

has been alternately praised and damned for a decade, and nobody could find out whether it was good or bad. The chief charge brought against the practice by certain critics was, it made wage-earners cautious and strike-shy. It was supposed that if a man owed \$50 on the sewing machine and \$5 on the lawn-mower, he would be more willing to let the boss walk over him. This always seems to us a mistake. Where wages were concerned—no man was going to let his dollars of debts deter him from getting a permanent increase of a few hundreds a year, if he could. Strikes declined not because of installment buying, but because better ways of exerting economic power were evolved. Installment buying has seemed

to us, however, an encouragement to extravagance. When you can buy a \$300 article for \$10 (initial payment), you forget the long, hard road to getting the remaining \$290. Too often luxury goods are bought this way on impulse, and necessities are slighted. A man buys a radio instead of a coat, or an automobile instead of a home. However, these are choices which men have a right to make, if they so choose.

Now comes an argument in favor of installment buying, not a theoretical argument either. It is contended upon good authority that big business men did not want wages cut in the present stringency, not because they are big-hearted men, nor because they are sold completely on high wage theories but because they did not want to see billions tied up in installment plans, forfeited. Installment buying, in this instance, has proved to be a very good thing for the wage-earner.

Formerly the wage-earner could be symbolized as a horse or mule, who was worked hard, when needed, and then sold down the river, or turned out to graze on barren pastures. Now it is not inappropriate to symbolize the wage-earner as a goose, a goose who lays very golden eggs.

Death By Starvation "Nine cases of pellagra, with three deaths, were reported during the month. The disease is preventable, and it is a reproach to the community to have so many deaths from a disease that is essentially a starvation disease." This astounding statement is from the report of Dr. Victor H. Bassett, health officer of Savannah, Ga. Three persons die of starvation in one of the richest cities of the South. Six others are on the road to death. How artfully the scientific word "pellagra" hides the awfulness of the fact. What a commentary upon the economic conditions in the cotton city.

Dr. Joseph Goldberger, a physician who has studied and written widely on pellagra, declares: "Where pellagra prevailed the impression has been gained that cereals and vegetables formed a much greater proportion in the diet than they did in the dietaries of well-to-do people, that is, people who as a class are practically exempt from pellagra." As bankers and brokers are virtually free from tuberculosis, so the well-to-do class is free from pellagra. Dr. Goldberger suggests that those subject to pellagra be supplied "with a diet such as that enjoyed by well-to-do people."

More and more intelligent and well-informed persons are coming to see that poverty is the greatest disease of all; from poverty all other diseases spring. Yes, it is not too much to contend that crime, a disease, springs from poverty. Pay men and women good wages, make medical care available and easily accessible, and the death and crime rate will be lowered.

Society Steps In In time of a great disaster—like a flood, or hurricane, or volcanic eruption—individuals who have ruled, go down, anarchy prevails, and then organized society steps in. The efforts of President Hoover to reorganize business around a saner ideal may be likened to the arrival of organized society on the scene of disaster. He is seeking to prevent the activities of robbers, ghouls, and marauders; to protect the weak; and to get the normal machinery

of community life going. Yet his efforts are not altogether appreciated. One detects an air of uneasiness in Wall Street. Certain sections of the financial hierarchy do not like the forthright efforts of the President. One hears among bankers the undertones of pessimism. They stamp the President's plan as "artificial." The Wall Street Journal, which may be counted upon to reflect the ground tones of the Street, asks, "Is there really a case for abnormal remedies applied to a condition so largely normal? Faith cure is an uncertain remedy with uncertain action when applied to a patient who does not need it." This expresses a business philosophy, which we thought was dead and buried in these United States, the philosophy of drift, of do-nothingness, of let-things-take-their-course. It is a pernicious philosophy, a philosophy that enables the strong and the fortunate to profit by misfortunes of no inconsiderable mass of the population.

The fear of Wall Street at this moment is the hope of the underlying population. It is the hope that Science, orderly procedure, intelligence and justice may step in to rule a situation where whim, chaos, stupidity and unfairness have dominated. It is a situation which may be fraught with danger to every anti-social business man in America. It may mean the further socialization of business. It may mean the curbing of unlicensed business individualism still more. Wall Street may not like it, but the nation will.

Telephone Juggernaut That financial juggernaut, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (Bell System), chariots along to new victories. The largest public service corporation in the world is without public regulation. It wins its victories through the courts. The latest arrives via a federal statutory court in New York City, involving the largest subsidiary, the New York Telephone Company. The court has recently awarded the company the right to charge higher rates. As a gesture, the telephone company pretends it is disgruntled by the court's award and may appeal to the United States Supreme Court. It is not likely. The policy of public utility companies is to ask much more than they expect to get. In this instance, the telephone company asked for 8 per cent return upon \$727,000,000; the court awarded 7 per cent return upon \$397,000,000. The court allowed a "new item" in the evaluation. This was for \$17,000,000, and was designated as an "inexperience factor," meaning, that if an inexperienced management attempted to reproduce the company's properties the total cost would be \$17,000,000 more than if the property was continued under the present management. That is the highest value set upon the little word "if" in the history of high finance. How nice it would be if a workman could collect wages on this basis. Mr. Workman, let us suppose, is getting \$2,500 a year. He goes to the telephone company and says: "I want \$3,000 a year. That \$500 is what you are earning by keeping me instead of hiring Pete Dubb." Soft, isn't it? But the ways of utility companies are wondrous ways, and the ways of the telephone company, in particular, are fraught with magic. How can you expect the common man to appraise them properly?

Out of the way, populace, let the juggernaut pass.



WOMAN'S WORK



The Long Skirt Menace

By SALLY LUNN

PARIS says long skirts! And the shops are doing their best to sell us long trailing, fluttering creations. But it seems very much like trying to unload something American women do not want. Long skirts—or at least long in places—for parties, are all right. College and high school girls, especially, who have never worn long skirts, welcome them as a new style. For afternoon dresses—maybe. They will be, and are being worn by the limousine type of woman, who doesn't have to walk anywhere, or climb on the street car, and who can afford a special coat to go with each dress.

But for the woman of moderate income, the one who leads an active life, the "silhouette frock" has little attraction, and as there are so many of us in that class, I predict that the new fashions will fail ignominiously before the winter is out and will be seen only on the bargain racks.

The short skirt, for business, sports, street, home, in fact for all general daytime wear, has become a habit, and for good reason. It's practical, trim, and neat; it's easy to walk in; and by this time the men are so well educated to the "freedom of the knees" that the naughty stare is out of date.

And the change from short skirts to long would be expensive. We can shorten a skirt that is too long, but how are you going to add 18 fashionable inches to one that is short? If we made the change it would mean junking a lot of perfectly good dresses that we are rather fond of. And it wouldn't stop there. We would have to buy new coats all around. For nothing looks worse than a foot and a half of skirt dragging beneath a short, straightline coat. Most of us might gamble on the new fashions to the extent of a dress or two, but we hate to risk the purchase of anything so expensive as a coat on a style that we instinctively feel is passing. Most working girls and wives of wage earners expect a good winter coat to last two seasons. Long skirts are not likely to last even one. So there you are.

Utility Dress A Necessity

The modern girl doesn't have time to change her clothes two or three times a day. The girl who works in an office usually stays down town for her "date"—dinner and a show, without going home to dress. Her ideal costume, naturally, is one smart but practical, that can be worn on all occasions except to the most formal party. And we just can't get over the feeling that the long, trailing costume would be out of place in the office.

The home dressmaker, too, deprecates the long skirt menace. Six yards must be purchased for a dress, where last year three sufficed. That means one dress where two blossomed before, and a lot more fussy work on tiers, ruffles and dingbats.

This must be bothering the dress manu-

facturers, too, for you cannot put twice the labor and yardage in a \$15 dress and still sell it for \$15. Raising prices doesn't help business. All they can do is cut down the quality. And that doesn't make a hit with customers, either.

Of course, the styles have been pushed by the manufacturers of silks, velvets and other materials, but even they are beginning to have cold feet. Long skirts have no sex appeal in heavy, opaque materials, whether they be silk, woolen, cotton or rayon. Sheer fabrics, such as chiffons, tulle, nets, voiles and the like, are the only ones which may be expected to do well. And not every manufacturer is equipped to make these materials.

The shops are in a quandary. On the one hand, are manufacturers loaded up with "silhouette frocks," anxiously pushing them off on the retail trade; on the other hand, the average woman, not at all anxious to buy them. The stores would like to put over the new mode, because they think women would have to buy complete new outfits; but there is no greater nightmare to the department store buyer than the idea of being loaded up with goods he cannot sell.

Dynamite, Says New York

"Reverberations of revolt" are heard by the Journal of Commerce, on the part of manufacturers, citing wholesale refusal of American women to buy the long dresses.

Chain Store Sells Union Label Women's Clothing

Union made garments for women are to be handled by a chain store and will be available to women in 1,400 localities! This is the result of an agreement between the International Ladies' Garment Workers with the J. C. Penney Co., Inc., which operates some 1,400 chain stores throughout the country, in which the company promised in the future to confine all their suit and cloak production to manufacturers having contractual relations with the union.

This is good news for every unionist but especially for us women, who have had much difficulty in searching for and identifying union made women's wear in the stores. The agreement is understood to mean that only garments bearing the union label will henceforth be sold in the Penney stores. There is a double advantage for unionist customers, for they will be assured of excellent quality merchandise at the popular prices featured by these stores.

The Penney organization also handles union made work clothing for men, and its friendly attitude toward union labor is clearly demonstrated.

We want to thank A. R. Flagler of L. U. No. 291 for bringing this important news to our attention.

"There is said to be potential dynamite in any force that would compel women to revert to longer lengths when it creates indignation at the so-called imposition," says this well-informed journal. When women refuse to buy what the stores offer they may return to making their own clothes—and that would be dynamite for the dress shops!

So cheer up, and stick to your comfortable, good-looking short dresses. Indications are that the "silhouette dress," except for parties and dances, is already a failure. We won't have 'em long.

Free Radio Course—Offered By WCFL

If the radio quits in the middle of the morning housekeeping broadcast, just when you are half way through the salad recipe and don't know what comes next, don't annoy your husband about it when he comes home but learn how to fix it yourself.

WCFL, the Voice of Labor, at Chicago, is offering a free course in radio and television, by correspondence, giving all the latest information in a simple, concise way, profusely illustrated. While men and boys will be particularly interested, there is no reason why women, particularly wives of electrical workers, shouldn't learn something about that fascinating subject. Maybe we could find out why an expensive radio ceases to please after the new model comes out!

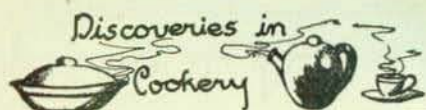
Most of the students enrolled for the course are not members of labor organizations, but they will have their sympathies enlisted for labor's cause as they study radio, a series of publications on the union label being mailed with the lessons. This is part of a campaign to create public good will for organized labor.

Just a post card addressed to the labor radio station, WCFL, 623 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, will bring you the free correspondence course in radio and television. It is in eight lessons.

Incidentally, we are all happy to learn that WCFL has won its fight for full time on 1280 kilocycles and is planning to build a big new broadcasting station.

Union Label Goods

We are glad to notice evidence of interest by auxiliary members in union label merchandise. Mrs. L. T. Payne, secretary of the Tampa auxiliary to Local No. 108, asks where lists of union-made articles and firms employing union workers may be obtained. Write to John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., at 202-204 A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C., and I am sure he will be glad to supply you, Mrs. Payne, or any other of our women readers, with the latest lists on the subject.



Christmas Suggestions

The old-fashioned custom of putting an orange in the toe of each child's Christmas stocking was a sound health measure, dieticians declare. Although oranges are acid, they actually have an alkaline effect in the stomach and help to correct the acid-forming tendencies of other foods. Among these acid-forming foods are candy and other sweets, and meat. If your family are going to gorge themselves on fat roast turkey, mince pie, plum pudding and the rest of the traditional holiday banquet, start off the dinner with a good-sized glass of citrus fruit juice. Orange and grapefruit juice mixed and chilled are appetizing as well as healthful.

For a Tender Turkey

To keep the turkey or chicken moist and tender, truss or tie the legs and wings close to the body. Then make a mixture of crisco and flour, not too stiff. Hold the bird with one hand and with the other rub some of this mixture well into the skin. Cover the whole bird in this way, making mixture thicker on breast, wings and ends of drumsticks. Then salt all over. The mixture of flour and grease will keep the skin from getting dry, and will conserve the juices in the meat. This of course is not necessary with goose or duck.

Silver Polish Is Poison

Many cases of poisoning in hotels, restaurants and homes have been traced to silver polish which remained on the silver. If you brighten up your silver for the holiday dinner, be sure to give it an extra good rinsing to remove this poisonous substance.

Keeping the Tree Fresh

The Christmas tree will keep fresh and green, and you will not be annoyed with shedding needles if the cut end of the trunk is kept moist. Some tree holders have space for a water container but if yours is not equipped that way, a wad of wet cotton batting would help.

TREE FOR THE BIRDS

Decorate a tree outdoors with bread crusts and suet tied on strings. The birds will be grateful, and you'll enjoy watching them.

WIVES OF WORKINGMEN CALLED BIG EXECUTIVES

A high tribute to the mental efficiency of workers' wives was paid by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis the other night over the radio. Here is what he said, as reported by the Associated Press:

The wife of the workingman was described as the greatest business executive in the world last night by Secretary of Labor Davis in a radio address.

"They are the producers and conservers of future citizens," he said. "They are the producers and conservers of economic goods, carrying on their labors not in the factories and workshops, but in their homes.

"They build patiently, unceasingly for the present and future. They hold the home and family together with the mortar of love and devotion. They keep the home fires burning, the wheels of family life turning. They plan an important behind-the-scene role in the whole industrial life of the nation."



Short Skirts for Sports!

The ever-popular pleated dress for active sports asserts its smartness in short lengths. This costume of tweed-printed crepe in navy blue and gray, features a two-tone border.

CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

Long Transmission Systems are those which transmit power more than five or six miles. The generator delivers 6,600 to 11,000 volts, but this is "stepped up" by station transformers, sometimes as high as 150,000 volts, before it is delivered to the line. Wherever power is to be used, either a transformer substation or a converter substation is erected. The former by means of transformers "steps down" the voltage to about 2,300 volts for distribution of alternating-current power over a small area. The latter has a synchronous converter in addition to the transformers and delivers direct-current power to a limited area.

Care. The mechanism must be kept free from dirt and dust, and all wearing parts must be well lubricated. Under ordinary operating conditions it is not expected that the regulator will need attention more than once every two months, possibly less often, depending of course, upon local conditions.

During the periodical inspections, the following points should be kept in mind:

1. Check up the oil in the tank as this evaporates slowly. If the oil level is two inches below the lower surface of the casting supporting the mechanism, more oil should be added so as to raise the level to one inch below the casting. Use only special transil oil as originally furnished with the regulator.

2. See that the oil in the dashpot is clean and to the proper height which is on a level with the lower section of the dashpot. The lower part of the dashpot can be unscrewed and taken out for cleaning. In replacing, see that it is screwed up perfectly tight against the leather washer.

3. See that the oil well for the motor worm is filled with the proper oil as directed under the subject of "Operation" and fill all other oil holes.

4. Give the lever of the grease cups for the motor bearings about four (4) turns and if grease is used up, refill with "Tulac" grade 2VH.

5. Clean the collector rings of the motor by using a wiper of felt or cloth moistened in light oil, preferably kerosene.

6. Inspect the carbon brushes for the motor and replace before worn down far enough to pit the collector rings.

7. It is recommended that the motor be disassembled once a year and carbon dust cleaned from the windings and carbon film removed from and between the collector rings. The cleaning can be done most readily with the motor running, using a piece of cloth moistened with kerosene to clean the rings, and a narrow strip of fine sandpaper, on a sharp piece of wood, to clean the fiber section between the rings. Attention should be given that all carbon is removed and that no sand particles remain on the collector disk after cleaning.

The motor bearings should be cleaned to remove any lubricant which may have caked from use. With the motor running, flush each bearing in succession by admitting kerosene through the grease cup, at the same time tipping the running motor so that the oil in the bearing will run out of the cap at the end which is being cleaned. The kerosene should be allowed to churn in the bearing for a short time and the cap at that end then removed. This can be done by loosening the small screw in the cap and turning out the cap. Remove the lubricant washed to the bottom of the bearing housing and re-

place the cap exactly as it was before. Care must be given to this for if the cap is turned in too far, it will cramp the balls and if not in far enough, end play will result, to cause hammering of the ball race. After one bearing is thoroughly cleaned, attend to the second, in similar manner. After cleaning the bearings, fill each with a cupful of grease and then refill the cup.

Troubles

Tight Running. If the regulator turns hard, the trouble may be located either in the worm end segment or in the bearings for the rotor shaft. If a liberal amount of lubricating oil supplied to the rotor top bearing and to the worm and segment fails to relieve the trouble, it will be necessary to remove the regulator with the mechanism from the tank in order to apply corrective measures. It is in general not recommended that the customer attempt to do this, but in case of emergency, the following procedure should be followed:

- 1st. Disconnect the control leads at the fuse block and at the resistance terminal block. Chip out the compound around the regulator cables so that they can be pulled through the porcelain bushings, or cut the cables inside the tank.

- 2nd. Remove the two bolts which hold the top frame to the tank.

- 3rd. Remove regulator with mechanism from the tank. Two tapped holes are provided in the regulator frame, to be used for lifting studs. It is therefore necessary to provide studs $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, about 18 inches long, with one side threaded $\frac{1}{2}$ inch—16 threads for about 1 inch, while the other end will be bent into a hook or provided with an eye-nut.

- 4th. It may now be determined if the binding is in the mechanism or in the rotor bearings and corrective measures taken.

In order to remove the mechanism from the regulator, proceed as follows:

- (a) Loosen the cap screw in the segment.

- (b) Remove the positive stop for the segment from the mechanism support.

- (c) Turn the segment counter-clockwise until free of the worm.

- (d) Remove the three bolts holding the mechanism to the regulator frame.

- (e) The base on which all the mechanism is mounted may then be raised so as to clear the shaft.

Noise. Noise in regulators is due generally to one or more of three causes: Air gap between rotor and stator not uniform; too much clearance in the bearings; too much clearance in the gearing.

It is not recommended that the customer attempt to remedy this trouble, and the best course is to return the regulator to the factory for overhauling.

Windings. It is, in general, not recommended that the customer attempt to repair a short-circuited or grounded regulator, particularly on account of the special, rather unusual method, of insulating the primary coil.

Motor. In case of trouble with the motor, it may be removed for repairs or a new motor may be mounted without removing the regulator from the pole. In order to remove the motor, proceed as follows:

- 1st. Disconnect the leads at the two motor terminals.

- 2nd. Unscrew the four screws holding the

motor to its support. These screws are made with special extension to prevent falling out and are to be lifted out with the motor.

- 3rd. Remove the two screws from the gear cap and the two screws for the outboard bearing.

In mounting a motor, special care should be taken to see that it is lined up properly so as to run freely. If necessary, use shims under the outboard bearing.

Regulation. If the regulator does not maintain the voltage for which it was originally adjusted, look for the following causes:

1. Nuts for adjusting the helical spring of the balance arm may be loose.

2. Friction in dashpot may be high, due to dirty or heavy oil.

3. Insufficient damping due to lack of oil.

4. Triggers and pawls may have weak springs and may not move freely.

5. Triggers and pawls may be worn so as not to trip properly.

6. Trip pins on the balance arm may be loose and may have shifted.

7. Regulator will boost but not lower or vice versa. This may be due to trouble with the limiting device binding.

Complaints. In case of trouble, a full and detailed report, giving the rating and serial number of the apparatus and the nature and cause of the trouble, should be sent to the nearest District Office.

TUNGAR CHARGER

The Tungar will stop charging if there is an interruption of the voltage supply, but will immediately start again on resumption of the supply. The following suggestions are merely general.

Charging. The battery should be recharged when the specific gravity of the electrolyte falls below 1.200. Continue charging until the cells are gassing freely, and the gravity, as measured by a hydrometer, stops rising at about 1.280, or, on an overcharge, at 1.300.

The Tungar will, without any change in connections, charge either a 3-cell lead battery at 2 amperes, or a 6-cell lead battery at 1 amp.

Keep the electrolyte level one-half inch over the plates by adding, as required, distilled water. Never add acid except as directed by manufacturers. Keep naked flames away from the battery, when charging. Keep the terminals clean. A coating of vaseline will prevent corrosion and assist in making good contact. When charging, do not allow the battery to gas violently.

Specific-gravity readings should not be taken just after water has been added. Take these readings either after a charge, or else after the electrolyte has been thoroughly mixed. Preferably water should be added before charging.

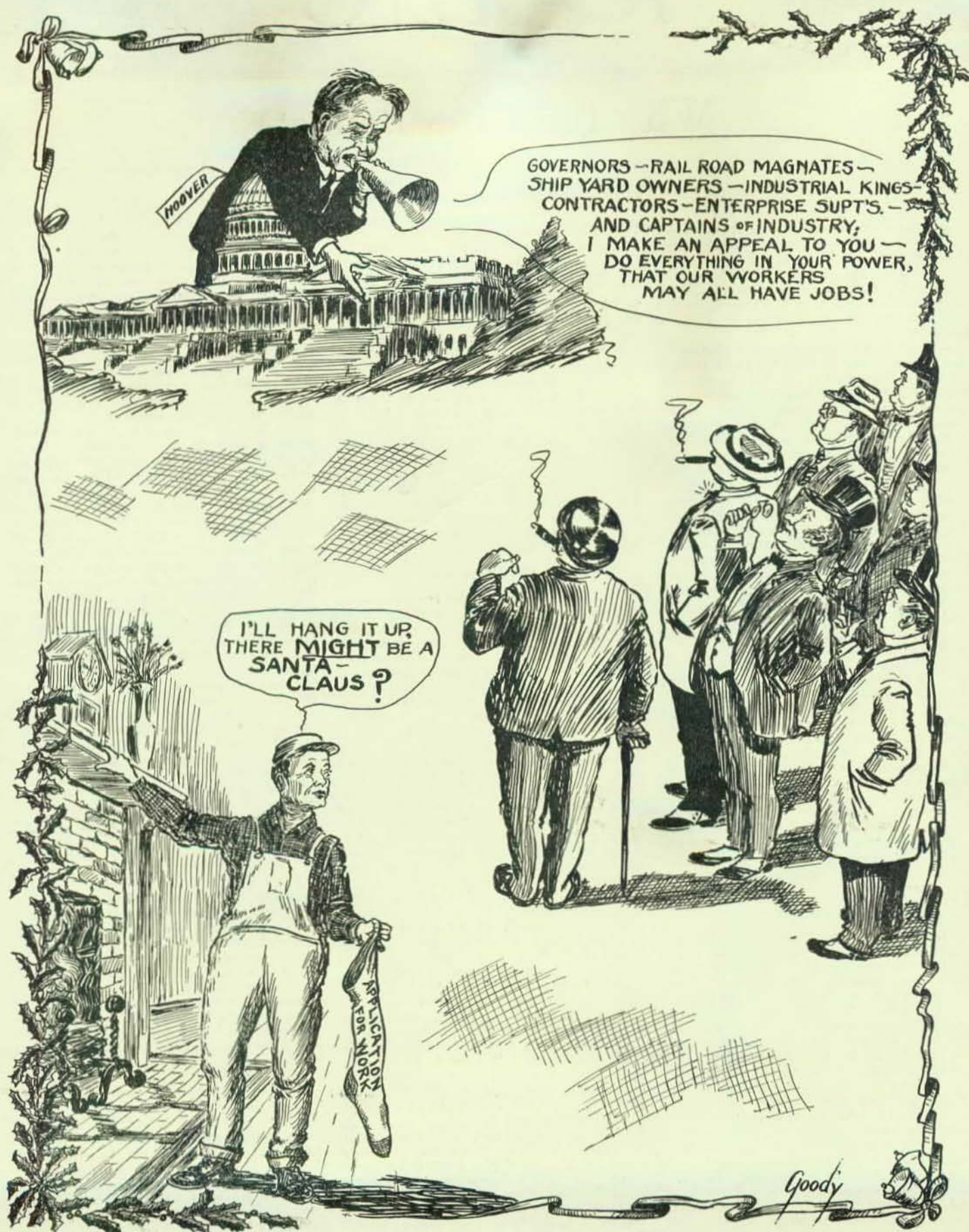
Automobile Batteries. It is unnecessary to remove the battery from the car or disconnect the battery leads. An essential precaution is to have the ignition and all the lights turned off. Make proper connections to the battery terminals from the Tungar.

Avoid danger of shock when the Tungar is charging but not working on the car or battery particularly if standing on a wet floor.

Read your JOURNAL faithfully. It will help solve problems.

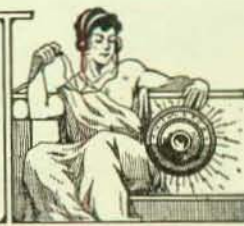
THERE MIGHT BE A SANTA CLAUS

Drawn for Electrical Workers' Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin





RADIO



Why the Line Ballast?

An Analysis of the Actions of a Line Ballast and Its Effect on the Modern Broadcast Receiver

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Member I. R. E., Member A. I. E. E.

A great deal has been said lately about that newcomer to the radio field—the line ballast—and a great deal more will be said in the future as more and more radio manufacturers come to realize the importance of this diminutive instrument in the proper operation of a radio receiver.

No one knows better than the electrician and the radio service man, the shortcomings of line voltage in the average community. Theoretically, line voltages should be absolutely uniform—an even 110 volts at all times. In actual practice, however, line voltages are found to vary considerably. In some localities, the line voltage may be always a little below 110 volts; in others, the line voltage may be always slightly in excess of this value; and in still others, the line voltage may vary up and down all day long, dropping as low as 85 volts during the business hours and rising up as high as 135 at night. Power companies vigorously deny such fluctuations. Nevertheless, the fact remains that line voltages do vary, and that some system for stabilizing them must be devised for the proper operation of critical equipment such as the socket-power radio set.

The effect of line voltage variations on a radio receiver can be readily appreciated. Prior to the coming of the line ballast, radio receivers were designed to function on 110 volts, A. C. The power transformer was designed to this end, and vacuum tubes were supplied with their normal voltage requirements only when the line delivered exactly 110 volts. When the voltage fell below this figure, it was made immediately apparent by a loss of volume in the receiver. When the voltage rose above normal, it was equally apparent by the abnormal brilliancy of the tubes, which as the result, were short-lived and unstable in operation.

Public Good Will Lost

With a view to rectifying this situation, radio manufacturers in the past have tapped the primary of their power transformer and provided a switch or fuse clip holder in the receiver to provide the desired balance. The switch or fuse clip was generally marked with the 100-110 and 110-125 volts, and the selection made when the set was installed. If the line voltage was always too high or too low in the locality, this system helped to a certain extent, but it was absolutely worthless in meeting the conditions of voltage surges and occasional shifts up or down. The ills that resulted from this inflexible practice may be well imagined.

Radio dealers in congested localities, where there was a considerable drain upon the line, could not give proper demonstrations during certain hours of the day.

Purchasers in rural districts could get no volume from their receivers, and often returned them to the factory where they subsequently proved to be in excellent condition. And so it went, with constant upsets of every sort, loss of public good will, and the condemnation of certain makes of receivers in certain localities, simply because the voltage was not as specified and counted upon.

The obvious solution for the ills of line voltage fluctuation is some sort of a device that will automatically compensate for drop in the voltage and, at the same time, protect the tubes by checking surges. In other words it would have to "balance the scales" automatically, and to do so properly it would have to be practically instantaneous. The line ballast, or line voltage regulator, is the device that has been developed for this purpose, and it actually does all the things previously outlined.

Built-in Apparatus

The line ballast is a series resistor, placed between the supply line and the receiver. It is a wire-wound resistance, so designed that it increases its resistance with any increase in voltage. Contrariwise, a drop in voltage causes a decrease in the resistance of the ballast.

Line ballasts may be roughly divided into two classes: first, that of a wire-wound resistance enclosed in a glass bulb, such as the Amperite ballast; secondly, that of a wire-wound resistance enclosed in a round metal cylinder, perforated to allow for heat dissipation, such as the line ballast Clarostat. For all general purposes, the latter type is the most satisfactory, as it is adequately protected, easily accessible, and allows for complete heat dissipation instead of confining it, as does the other type. Both types are provided with standard two-prong plug-in bases, and requires no additional equipment.

A line ballast can not be universally applied as an accessory to any radio receiver. It is essentially a built-in proposition, and the power transformer must be designed to accommodate it. The way this is accomplished is to design a transformer with an 85-volt primary, for instance, and then to design a line ballast that will take care of the remaining 25 volts. By designing the ballast properly, it is possible to keep the applied voltages on the vacuum tube terminals within the five per cent limit specified by vacuum tube manufacturers, even though the line voltage may drop as low as 85 volts or rise as high as 135. The device is so designed that, as the current drops below 110 volts, the resistance decreases proportionately. As the current rises above 110 volts, however, the ballast wire heats up correspondingly, and its resistance increases in proportion. This means that the

filaments or heaters of the tubes will always be operated within five per cent of their rated voltage requirements. Within this range, the tubes may be said to be operating at normal voltage. Volume will remain constant and the life of the tubes will be materially increased.

The line ballast might be termed a compensator, stabilizer, regulator or equalizer. The word ballast, however, is perhaps the most descriptive, since the action is really that of a ballast, throwing its weight one way or the other, as required.

The actual construction of the ballast, while exceedingly simple, contains a number of interesting features. One popular make has four posts mounted on the plug-in base. The posts are of channel brass and mica strip, the wire being wound on notches in the mica. In this ballast, the wire is wound from bottom to top, looped around once, and wound back down from top to bottom. In this manner each winding neutralizes the other, eliminating any possibility of an inductive action taking place. In addition to this, the wire is wound more closely at the bottom than at the top in order to concentrate heat dissipation at the base of the cylinder, rather than at the upper end.

Although many set manufacturers do not include the line ballast with the initial equipment, but simply provide the socket to take this device, it is by no means optional. The line ballast should be provided by the buyer of such a set. Also, it is well to note that the proper ballast should be inserted in the socket. The device, as already outlined, is not a universal accessory. Instead, it is specifically designed for a certain transformer primary and a given secondary load.

The eternal problem with which the labor movement has to cope is control of property—to bring property into such relations to human life that it will serve and not injure. The struggle has been long and hard but the day is past when the labor movement has to justify its right to be classified as a necessary agency with a function to perform in achieving greater freedom and justice. Its claim to acceptance as an instrumentality for achieving human progress is based upon the nature and the value of the service it renders. It was born out of efforts of workers to think out modern phrases of the world-old universal problem—property.—*Samuel Gompers.*

"It is impossible to estimate the influence of education upon the world's civilization. Education must not stifle thought and inquiry, but must awaken the mind concerning the application of natural laws and to a conception of independence and progress."—*Readings in Trade Unionism.*

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
& Two

"Tip," of Local No. 65, claims he is not a contender for the "Rhymeweight" crown but he's issuing a challenge just the same, he challenges us to name a title and he'll write a poem onto it, any subject, funny, serious, mournful or nutty. This is just to prove that Tip's rhymes are strictly original. Well, Brother, if we were doubtful that you wrote them yourself don't be offended, it really is a compliment to your poetry if not to yourself, thinking it had a professional standing rather than the amateur one of this page.

Now as to your proposition, let's not be too difficult and demand something on "The Entomological Composition of the Spermatzoa" which might be hard on all of us, but just offer you some title like "The Handy Hickey," "Ode to An Ohm," or "Saturday and Sunday," all to be treated in a sprightly manner. Go to it, Tip!

And much obliged for the following exposition. Them's our sentiments, too!

The Credit Age

I've never been troubled with oodles of cash,
So easy it was just to spend it;
I recall olden days when my purse went
t'smash

I was broke and that brokenness would end it.
But an inventor dug up an ingenious plan
And proceeded to pleasantly head it;
It was such a success that today every man
Is diseased with epidemics of credit.

All the bells on my place everlastingly ring
To warn me of swarms of collectors;
To figure my bills and the interest they bring
Must require seven income inspectors.
When the payment falls due on the last sack
of flour,

About a small thing like that I don't holler,
For the airplane gouging comes due the next
hour,

Then the oil-stock gink grabs for my collar.
There's four of five landlords who think I'll
be back,

I'm three bawl-outs arrears on Son's fiddle—
When the stork brought a girl I was clean
out of jack,
The down-pay-me is still quite a riddle.

I've fell for "loud speakers" till I'm quite in
a daze,

I've bought building-lots swept by the ocean,
And though I'd like to be free from this wild
credit craze

I'm crowded into a purchasing notion.
If I argue there's nothing more I can afford
And I'm tired of the credit seducers,
Those high-pressure guys hang around till
I'm bored,

And their spiels are real super-inducers.
Neither credit nor cash bought all riches I
own,

I prize highly two things which God gave me;
On these two legs beneath me I won't take
a loan

For they're the only two things which can
save me.

"Tip", LOCAL NO. 65.

Lecturing Explorer: "Just to show you the
advance of civilization * * * in the past
the Eskimos used to eat candles for dessert."

Clever Young Hardware Clerk: "And now,
I suppose, they eat electric light bulbs?"

John Aikin of Local No. 702, West Frankfort, Ill., sends in this timely poem which he says was composed by an old timer friend. The rhyme seems to have a familiar sound, but it's good, anyway.

No Place Like Home

Things are dull in San Francisco
On the bum in New Orleans,
Rather punk in dear old Boston,
Famed for codfish, pork and beans.
On the hog in Kansas City,
Out in Denver, things are jarred,
And they're beefing in Chicago,
That the times are mighty hard.

Not much doing in old St. Louis,
It's the same in Baltimore.
Coin don't rattle in Seattle
As it did in days of yore.
Jobs are scarce around Atlanta
All through Texas it is still.
And there's very little doing
In the town of Louisville.

There's a howl from Cincinnati,
New York City, Brooklyn, too.
In Milwaukee's foamy limits
There's but little work to do.
In the face of all such rumors
It is not amiss to say
That no matter where you are going
You had better stay away.

M. J. Butler of Local No. 3, New York, says he heard this at the recent convention; believe it or not!

"I heard this at a big party at the hotel," says Brother Butler, "A woman who was newly rich and ostentatious sat beside the wife of a prominent labor leader.

"The former began to talk about her jewelry. 'I clean my diamonds with ammonia,' she said, 'my rubies with Bordeaux wine, my emeralds with Danzig brandy and my sapphires with fresh milk.

"And you, Mrs. Hoosis," she said, turning to the labor leader's wife, 'what do you use?"

"Oh, I don't clean mine," said the latter, airily, "When they get dirty I throw them away!"

Lead-Pipe Cinch

Mabelle was a poetess,
But she married a plumber man.
More cash in the pipes of a plumber,"
She says, "than the pipes of Pan."

Rough Stuff in the Kitchen

Sally Lunn, the food expert of the woman's page, found this in one of the labor papers. She says it must be printers' hash:

Mix the following ingredients: 1 cup soft bread crumbs, 1 cup milk, 2 cups corn, 3 egg yolks, and 2 tablespoons chopped opinions.

Another housekeeping hint—

Why Not Liver Pills?

If you put a little salts in the flour from which you make batter cakes, they will be more digestible.

Live Wires

L. U. No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio

The covered wires that rules on high,
Hangs in gales and runs in stormy sky;
Are finished strings for the ears of men,
To wake their spirits and dreams again.

On massive arms of the silent poles,
The metal guides the throbbing souls;
Of proud mystic power far-renowned,
On seats of safety above the ground.

High they rear a weather-covered breast,
And firmly cling to a glassy crest;
Wrapt in ties it lives and wear,
A path it takes and follow there.

A monstrous spectre it rolls away,
A living genius in tumult play;
The trembling surges, these wires drew,
All around the city in frenzy flew.

Though lone and slim an aged troop,
Above us throng in a motley group;
That subtle spirit of compact fire
Its power and light the earth require.

Forth as conductors they onward stray,
Vainly varying their assault each way;
Trembling in turmoil of universal blent,
Danger drawing fear at the strange event.

Together through the void they sweep
By compact taught a command to keep;
Within the lines an ever rankling pain,
Baffled, because the fates constrain.

The lines lures each lineman's heart
For toil and labor in them do start;
To live they meet, how hard and sore,
The threads of life reserved in store.

Their fame shall shine and power glow,
By men, not law the juice shall flow,
He calms its rage and violence restrain,
Linemen, who tighten or relax the chain.

Terrible to tell their wayward mood,
Stripped, offarms in defiance stood;
Wrangling and contentious in dismay,
Their prodigies and portents in arced array.

Wherever peril presses the most,
The linemen climb that danger post;
Its wounds they tend, as it swoons away,
Like slaves their fainting lord convey.

JOHN F. MASTERSON.

Even in olden days there were unemployment troubles, as witness the sad case of Jonah.

Discharged By The Whale

Mrs. Jonah—I want to know what you were doing in the whale!

Jonah—Laboring.
Mrs. Jonah—Oh, then you were thrown out of work!

You would not knock
The jokes we use,
Could you but see
Those we refuse!

GOSH! WHAT'S BECOME OF THE DUKE?

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

Relative Efficiencies of Steam and Hydro-Electric Stations

In generating electricity from coal, even the largest and most modern electric power stations are able to utilize only about 25 per cent of the heat units available in the coal. Much of the heat is lost in the condensing water, a large part of it goes up the stack, and the remainder escapes by radiation from the pipe and steam apparatus. Thus, while theoretically a pound of coal containing 13,700 heat units might produce four kilowatt-hours of electrical energy, in some yet undiscovered chemical process, it now produces only one kilowatt-hour in the most modern stations. On the other hand, modern hydroelectric machinery now transforms into electricity more than 90 per cent of the energy in falling waters, leaving little opportunity for radical improvements in present day hydro-electric practice.

The constant improvement and advancement in the art of steam generation makes the useful life of a steam plant less than that of a hydraulic plant, and larger amounts for obsolescence must therefore be added to the operating costs. On the other hand, there is the opportunity for greater future reduction in the cost of steam power than in the cost of water power.

26,250,000 Telephones—One Big System

Through the extension of submarine cable and wireless telephony it is now possible for a telephone subscriber in the United States to reach approximately 82 per cent of all the telephones in use throughout the whole world. It is estimated that at the present time there are approximately 32,200,000 telephones in the world, and that 26,250,000 are capable of connection to almost any telephone located in the United States.

Of the 19,052,000 telephones in use in the United States on September 30th, only 146,000 were so located as to be unable to be physically connected with the rest of these telephones.

Gas Keeps Refrigerator Cold

Three years ago, two successful makes of domestic refrigerators, using gas to operate the cooling device, were placed on the market. At the present time, 68 gas companies in New England report a total of 765 gas-fired refrigerators in use, as compared with 219 in the fall of 1927, an increase of nearly 350 per cent for the year.

It is estimated that during 1928, approximately 30,000 gas-fired refrigerators will have been sold throughout the United States.

The outstanding feature of a gas-fired refrigerator is its silence, as it has no moving parts to make any noise. The cooling medium used is ammonia in combination with water and inert gases. The gas flame evaporates the fluid ammonia, turning it into gas, which is cooled by means of circulating water and mixed with the inert gas. In this condition it enters the refrigerating chamber, where it absorbs heat from the refrigerator. The refrigerant is then passed from the refrigerating chamber into another chamber, where the mixture is again cooled by water to a point where the ammonia condenses and returns by

gravity to its original starting point, and the cycle is then repeated all over again.

Two interesting combinations of this "refrigeration by gas" principle are now being worked out. One is already on the market in the form of a combined refrigerator and gas stove, the whole unit resembling a large cabinet gas range, the lower part containing the refrigerator and the upper part the open burners and ovens. The other combination is yet in process of development, and consists of a combined house heating and house cooling plant for the purpose of maintaining an even temperature within the house throughout the whole year, providing clean air with the proper amount of humidity and temperature in every part of the house.

Non-Glare Headlight for Street Cars

The Holyoke Street Railway Company of Holyoke, Mass., has developed a headlight for electric cars which not only illuminates the track and highway immediately ahead, but also floodlights the front end of the car to which it is attached, making it unnecessary to dim the light under any circumstances.

Experience in the past has shown that in the case of accidents occurring after night-fall, the glare of headlamps was blamed in a number of instances, and even where the lights were dimmed, the sudden change was confusing alike to motormen and automobilist.

The new headlight has a non-glare pick-up from 300 to 500 feet ahead, and illuminates not only the front of the car itself, but also from 25 to 30 feet of the roadway on either side. This illumination of the front of the car and immediate roadway makes the car perfectly visible to an approaching autoist or pedestrian and makes it impossible to confuse the car with any other moving vehicle.

The street railway company has placed this new type of headlight in the hands of manufacturers for development and marketing.

Nitrogen As A By-Product of Gas Industry

Distillation of coal, in the manufacture of coke or gas, produces, among other by-products, ammonium sulphate from which nitrogen for fertilizer and other purposes is produced.

During the year ending May 31, 1927, the total production of nitrogen in the world was 6,608,000 tons, of which 1,830,000 tons were produced as a by-product of coal.

It is estimated that during 1928 the total production of ammonium sulphate in the United States will equal 782,000 tons, which would contain approximately 161,000 tons of nitrogen, or an increase of 400 per cent in production over 1913.

While a large part of this ammonium sulphate is produced in connection with the manufacture of coke for industrial purposes, every manufactured gas company which is making coal gas produces ammonia as a by-product. This ammonia must be removed from the gas before it is distributed. In a majority of the plants, part of it is removed by water-washing and the ammonia is distilled from the liquor thus formed. The remainder of the ammonia is recovered from the gas directly as am-

monium sulphate, by passing the gas through a saturator containing a bath of sulphuric acid. The free gas passes on, while the sulphate crystals are removed, washed and dried for shipment.

During the war, the gas industry of the world contributed largely to the supply of nitrogen for the manufacture of explosives, and the production is of even greater value in times of peace in the making of fertilizer.

New Machine to Keep Patients Breathing

The recent cases where relays of men have worked for days providing artificial breathing for persons so injured or diseased that they could not breathe for themselves, have led Bellevue Hospital, New York, to install a newly invented machine which will do this electrically for as long as may be necessary.

The sufferer from drowning, electric shock or gas asphyxiation, who does not recover with first-aid artificial respiration, given at the scene of the accident, may be brought to the hospital (the "Schaefer prone pressure method" being continued in the ambulance) and placed in the machine. The patient's body is put in a great metal cylinder, with the head coming out through an opening that is cleverly made air-tight without clamping the neck dangerously tight. Compressed air is then forced into and out of the cylinder by the electric machinery, in such a way that the chest is alternately compressed and expanded, forcing the lungs to work, at the normal rate.

The electrical machinery can continue its work indefinitely and there are none of the dangerous pauses which sometimes occur when relays of workers change places in artificial respiration. The device was developed at the request of a committee representing the gas companies of New York City, whose records show that many lives are saved by long-continued artificial respiration, while the man-power efforts that are too soon given up result in the loss of some patients who could have been saved.

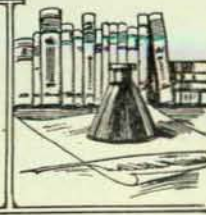
Population Grows 18.5 Per Cent, Use of Electricity Increases 414 Per Cent

While the increase in the use of electric power during the past ten years has been enormous all over the United States, in no territory has it been more marked than in the states of Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia. The population in these states increased 18.5 per cent from 1917 to 1927, but the total number of kilowatt-hours of electrical energy generated to supply the demand has increased 414 per cent.

In 1917 there were approximately 2,197,000 families living in these three states. Only 432,600 homes, or 19.7 per cent, were wired for electricity. By 1927 the number of families had increased to 2,605,000 but the total number of homes wired for electricity was 1,530,400, or 58.9 per cent. In other words, ten years ago less than 20 per cent of all the families in these states were enjoying electric lights while at present approximately 60 per cent are receiving electric service. As over one-half the population can be described as "rural," there is every evidence that the industry is making great strides in the electrification of rural communities and farms.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Now that the good ship "Unis" is caught fast in the icy grip of winter, the old salts who are out of work are wondering where their next job is coming from. They lounge on deck arguing about world advancement and the effect of machinery on labor. But machinery, even with all its superexcellence is powerless without the master touch of labor.

Since the insurance game has broken into the newspaper columns it brings up the thought that if a man was assured of his job he would be assured of his insurance.

One burly seaman advanced the idea that as big business was represented in both Congress and the Senate, would it not be a good idea to have the union movement represented, too? For the constitution guarantees a man his freedom and the labor movement guarantees him a living.

The old tale goes that once upon a time there lived a man called Diogenes, who, with a lighted lantern, went in search of an honest man. The man seeking a job today had better use a brighter light.

THE CABIN BOY.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

H're you, men? This is Radio Station KVA, owned and operated by Local No. 18, Skorgy announcer.

We wish to state that Local No. 18 is still forging ahead in fine fashion and that we are stronger than ever. Things are breaking hunky-dory and the boys are more confident than ever before.

Although the outlook for unionization is very bright, we wish to caution the Brothers that work is a little slack at present, so would not advise married men with families spreading sail for Los Angeles, unless they have enough to tide themselves over a period of unemployment.

However, we anticipate that in about a year and a half work will be plentiful in southern California, due to the getting under way of the Boulder Dam project.

That's about all, except that the delegates to the convention reported an enjoyable time at Miami, whatever that means!

"SKORGY" (N. CORDY).

L. U. NO. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Fourteen years have passed since a letter with my signature has appeared in the WORKER. Many things have happened during the interim, one of the small events being the successful conclusion of the World War—brought about by J. J. Pershing (a Nebraskan), myself, a few M. P.'s and, I note by last month's publication, that Brother Fitzgerald of L. U. No. 3, strung the first telephone line. On Armistice Day, 1918, I recall detailing Brother J. Smith, of L. U. No. 1, to establish telephone communication between Letanne and Stenay, so it might be that Brotherhood men electrified the opening and closing chapter of the war.

It is rather late in the year to publish a

list of our officers but before the conclusion of the letter you will get the point, and besides L. U. No. 22 has a number of former members scattered throughout the country and I'm sure that a word now and then will not be amiss.

President, G. Lawson; vice president, William Morton; financial secretary, J. Brown; recording secretary, L. Harmon; treasurer, G. Bentley; inspector, E. Hassel; foreman, A. Sykes; executive board, Lawson, Morton, Cunningham, Ousler, Bentley, Nownes and Ratliff. Press secretary, Joseph Beran (duly elected to this office with the assistance of a large campaign fund). A tip to Joe and others who have the ability but are too modest: "Do the best you can and leave the ultimate judgment with your Maker, not with men."

The members have enjoyed a fair to good season of work and a number have succeeded in climbing back to within sight of the corner around which, we have been told, prosperity lurks. Some day one of us "narrow backs" is a-going to borrow a pair of hooks from a dear Brother "narrow head" and climb clear up and have a look around the corner.

Through the recommendation of the executive board the local surmounted the "inferiority complex" and fear of contamination to the extent that necessary fees have been advanced to enable the entire board to join the Electrical League. Hereafter we shall meet and break bread with others who are interested in the electrical industry and we shall mutually benefit by these associations.

Kind personal regards to my many friends throughout the country, and, to my enemies—well, the same.

G. LAWSON,

President, L. U. No. 22.

P. S.—There you are, Joe. The ice is broken. The members expect a letter each month for the balance of your term and faithful performance of duty will assure your re-election.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Editor:

In my last letter to the WORKER I put on a rave about the conditions Local Union No. 40 were working under. Since that time I am glad to relate that several of the boys from out yonder have either joined or made application to Local No. 40. It has been common gossip around these parts that you did not need a card to work in the studios, but that theory is also vanishing, thanks to the International agreement with the Electrical Research Products Company. This agreement has borne this local some fruit regardless of what our belligerent, and at times obnoxious, sister local, L. U. No. 83, thinks. This writer, being on the examining board, is in a position to know. This local from close observation has been somewhat reluctant to grasp opportunities and apt to give away certain work rather than put up a battle, but the boys out here are not all docile. There is plenty of backbone in this local, though at times they have to be cornered to show it. Nevertheless, it is kind of soothing to know it is there.

After all, it is not the one who makes the

most noise who accomplishes the most. I have seen some of those old silent boys man the guns and they were still there when the smoke cleared away.

Going back to that thing called "work"; most of us are not interested. We are getting a fairly good break from most of the large studios that are signatories to the agreement. They place their calls for men through our business office. Once in a while the boys crash the gate or a good friend or relative makes it through the front office, but we are holding our own—that is, what we have left. I am getting anxious to hear what awards the A. F. of L. board makes. We surely could stand a lift out of the swamp.

We will leave the studios for awhile now and go into politics. Most of you, know, or have heard, our broadcasting pastor. Well, he and our ex-mayor went around and around in the courts out here over some verb or something called "libel." Anyway, after some three weeks of throwing the bull, the ex-mayor came out second best, and our tax money is also going around and around, I guess. By the way, this same radio boy supported the ex-mayor four years ago. He also supported our present mayor, who, by the way, is not the candidate whom organized labor supported. However, it was pretty hard to tell who most of the turncoats voted for.

Our neighbor down the way had an election the other day, also plenty of fireworks and, I see by the papers, that some 25 homes bit the dust. But that isn't anything, when they get short handed down there they can come up to Los Angeles and get a half million any day. Funny lay-out at that—one day a man is good enough to be a candidate for president and the next day they start looking for him to make a sieve out of him. Probably, after they make him into a sieve, they strain the tequilla through him. That being their native drink, is just about what it tastes like.

I see our friend, Duke, of L. U. No. 245, is having trouble with his mayor, also. Well, "believe it or not," as Ripley says, there lies our only salvation. The sooner we realize the power of the ballot, the sooner we will be free of the shackles of slavery—using the words of our able Senator Norris, printed on the back cover of the October issue of the WORKER. Be his words true (and they surely must be, he being a Senator), from now on I consider myself a slave, for the reason that I toil against my will.

Speaking of slavery reminds me of a little controversy I was involved in some weeks ago. Pork chops were hanging pretty high in the studios, so I dug out the old galloping irons and proceeded to make a few dollars scratching some cedar for an oil company. It didn't last long because John Shears, foreman, was not satisfied keeping my life in jeopardy, he also wanted to play the part of Simon Legree. I told him I was too old to play the part of "Little Eva" and, anyway, I didn't like the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—too many black snakes. I detest snakes of any kind, whether they are walking or just crawling. When they are crawling I know where to look for them, but when they walk around, like a time ape, they get me confused.

Anyway, we had a strike—a gang strike. Our demands were “one new foreman.” We didn’t care how new he was, just so we got a different one. We are still on strike and I hope we stay that way. I didn’t like the job anyway. But now, to make matters worse, the Joint Executive Board of Southern California condemns our action and I have asked permission to go before said board and clear my good name.

This brings me to the point where I am about to give forth a little praise to a sister local in our fair city; namely, Local No. 18. Having watched the progress of Local No. 18 with a keen interest, although a member of a narrow back local, my heart has really been with the linemen. I spent the best part of my uneducated career atop of a 50-foot pole, providing there was a double arm at said top. I believe Local No. 18 has increased its membership to a greater extent within the last year than any linemen’s local in the country. Local No. 18 can be rightfully proud of the progress they have made, and to that progress has been added the full co-operation of the members and, if I may use the term, they are blessed with one of the ablest executives as business manager that this humble writer ever had the pleasure of meeting. As they term it, “It is a going concern.” They own and edit their own newspaper, a magazine full of news that interests the worker. They make sure that the unorganized lineman gets his edition also by mail on his door step or in his mail box. It sure is a novel way to get under the hide of the boys who are reluctant in joining their ranks. And to the business manager goes the credit for this publication, he being the editor-in-chief. I can look back a short seven years to when I was a member of Local No. 18. It was not so much then, believe me. I would just as soon go to a movie as to go to their meetings then. But, now, when you go to one of their meetings you get your money’s worth every time. They got the right spirit—more power to you, boys.

I am just about out of writing material, so I will reel up my film. I see quite a few of the boomer linemen are back in Los Angeles for the winter, they having spent the summer in Montana and points east. So long!

E. E. MARTIN.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

Well, here we are again. Things in general are much as usual with the negative exception that activity in the building industry hereabouts is 'way below par.

We were sorry to learn of the accident which resulted fatally to Brother Mitchell, of Local No. 415. Several of us knew him well, having worked in Cheyenne quite some years ago. “Niose” was of the affable mannered, unassuming type, liked in general by all; the type, too, associated with labor in small communities, who gives so unselfishly of time and effort that labor may receive its just dues. The wholesome effect of activity of this type of individual in small communities reflects and rebounds to the credit of labor’s cause in large centers to a greater degree than is customarily granted consideration.

A parallel in Denver can be drawn in one respect at least concerning a condition that had to be met with in New York and should be coped with here, the pernicious habit of sacrificing quality of workmanship for speed. Granted that we are living in a speed infected age, that so-called small work hereabouts, bungalows, for instance, must be sped up to out-distance non-union competition, no justification exists for the slapstick type of construction, the result of crazed speed on many other types of our work.

When alternating current supplanted di-

rect current to a great extent elsewhere and here, transformer vaults became a necessity. Acquiring this work for our local members required more than ordinary tact and is a class of work the nature of which should receive consideration from a workmanship standpoint. It has deteriorated into a class based, or debased, with aforementioned small work. We’ve no one to blame but individual members vested with race track inclinations, which in turn stimulates competitive shops to further wreck our industry by expecting maniacal speed to properly combine with substantial construction.

The adopted or self-styled term “electro-gist” should in many cases be supplanted by “transient trade,” for that is what is destined to become of a trade in a community that persists in permitting it to be footballed and mired in the mad rush for profit in an industry that is being milked dry of both profit and interest through lack of co-operation and the use of ordinary common sense. Back in 1908 this city was the scene of a building trades council disruption caused by internal strife. Our list of shops jumped in a twinkling from 12 “legitimates” to 65 “what-nots.” Following several disastrous years to all concerned, Local No. 68 and the “legitimates” met together in an earnest endeavor to place trade conditions where a semblance of profit could be guaranteed those who had invested, whether from a commercial standpoint or from knowledge gained as a journeyman in this an industry broader in scope than a mere trade. Benefits of a reciprocal nature were soon evident. Local No. 68 at that time, as has Broach and his staff in Local No. 3, revamped conditions for wiremen and shops alike. The spirit displayed in this combination uplift and the results attained became infectious. Other trade organizations took unto themselves new life with appreciable benefits to all concerned.

While circumstances on the outside are neither as menacing nor antagonistic now as then, there is plenty of organization work to be accomplished within our own local, if we wish to serve our own and our community’s interest to decent advantage.

Exceptions there are in justice, and let us add, sympathy. We’ve several shops—one in particular—operated by a former business agent of a large eastern city, that specialize in A-No.-1 installations. Jobs get personal supervision from this shop owner, who is interested in his business for purposes other than profits alone. His influence in the interest of substantial construction has ever been noted. “Old fashioned,” say some. Yes; so were the days when many old timers fought through weeks and months of self-inflicted idleness for our cause. This shop-owner is a martyr to the trade, as are many wiremen who insist upon installing work strictly according to the code and in conformity with good, practical construction. They’re gradually being shunted upon a side track to make way for speed ball specials rushing by amid the dust of exploitation.

We have red-seal wiring campaigns and other booster programs designed to stimulate better and safer installations. Even our vocational schools teach the technical portion of the business only; wiremen hereabouts take no pains to instruct an apprentice in the interest of good work that the wireman’s future, that of the helper and indirectly the local may be sustained and protected.

Our troubles are primarily of our own making, or breaking. Outside influences reflect more our weakness in that respect than a direct effort of those influences to break up our organization.

An educational campaign to cope with the aforementioned affliction is an imperative

necessity that Local No. 68’s best interests may be served.

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

We have nothing of importance to report. We are holding our own and making gains daily.

Several big jobs are about finished, so there is no great amount of work in view. A number of large buildings are to be built early in 1930, and, if possible, with union labor. We’re very busy now making every effort to start them right.

We still have several Brothers on the sick list. The weather has been so changeable lately almost every one has colds and there’s lots of “flu.” All existing rainfall records have been broken and still there’s another month to go.

There were a number of good articles in the WORKER of last month. The ones by the Carpenter, and Elbert Hubbard were especially good.

I notice in the papers that the A. F. of L. plans to spend a large sum each month in organizing the south. It is our only wish that 10 times the sum were available, although this amount spent right will mean lots, and if every organized worker will give his whole-hearted support to the cause it will mean even more. The south has got to be organized solidly, and we, as union men, are the only ones to do it.

“It won’t be long now!” Annual election? Yes; that’s it. Brothers, if our present officers are performing, let’s persuade them to remain at their posts for another year, and let’s all pledge ourselves to give them the support they are entitled to. If they are not performing, let’s elect some one who will perform, and someone whom everyone will support.

Many times the greatest hindrance to the progress of a local is the members themselves; too many of us are content to have a card and pay dues even though we belly-ache over it, and let it go at that. Let George do it then grouch because George’s way don’t suit us. I figure a real honest-to-God union man is going to have a part in everything that’s done.

Our credit union is functioning nicely. It has been a great help to lots of our members. No doubt it has been the means of keeping many of them out of the hands of loan sharks, the greatest enemy of working men.

Recently Brothers C. W. Webb, J. W. Cheshire and myself were included in a hunting party going to southern Georgia. We had a wonderful time, bagged lots of game, camped for two days and nights and got home without any great amount of stomach trouble which probably was a lucky break, as your scribe served as cook. Really, the boys say I know my onions.

Hallowe’en, Brother J. L. “Skinney” Carver entertained for our auxiliary members and their husbands. Did we have a big time? Ask any one who was present. We always enjoy being with Mr. and Mrs. “Skinney” Carver, and, boy, the better half is some cook! Our quartet sang a number of real pretty selections, which were enjoyed by everyone.

Just a reminder, Brothers; it doesn’t take but very little time to register yourself and eligible members of your family to vote and we can all readily see the advantages of labor collectively using its strength at the poles. So let’s start the new year prepared and all set to continue the progress that has been made in recent years.

Your scribe has been plugging along for two years, trying to report news and conditions as he sees them, all the while realiz-

ing his inability to express in writing the many activities of our local.

During this period Local Union No. 84 has in my opinion been faced with the most serious obstacles in its history, and the most exacting and trying tests a member can be put through. We have lost a number of weak-kneed, card Brothers, and have gained lots of new members who have stood the test. Out of all this we have held our own, and we are now in position to show some real progress, with the proper support from our members and the International, which I believe we will get.

In response to President Hoover's plea for an increase in construction for 1930, it is estimated nine billion dollars will be spent as follows: Industrial corporations, \$3,500,000,000; public utility, \$2,000,000,000; state and municipal, \$1,921,800,000; railroads, \$1,250,000,000; federal government, \$750,000,000. No doubt this will greatly or completely relieve the present unemployment situation. Labor surely will get a large share of this work. Just what would it mean to labor to get 75 per cent?

We hope to have a real press secretary next year, so I ask you to bear with me just this time.

Wishing our forces in Washington and every member of our great organization a most Merry Christmas and Happiest and Most Prosperous New Year. May the year 1930 be long remembered as a banner year for all laboring men and women.

W. L. MARBUT.

L. U. NO. 90, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Editor:

At this time when another milestone in the history of the I. B. E. W. has been reached, it is fitting that we go into retrospect and ask ourselves whether we have mounted another stepping stone in the stairway of progress.

On the whole I believe the situation is encouraging. There seems to be more complaint of low wages and poor working conditions coming from the western locals than from the industrial east. It may be that western locals are more frank in writing of their true situation. It may be also that chambers of commerce and master builders' associations are more firmly entrenched in the less populous communities of the west. But we feel the smart of their heavy hand in industrial centers hereabouts. The bugbear ever before their eyes is the possibility of factory workers organizing and to the industrial leaders, especially those possessing a New England conscience, such a condition is not to be thought of. It seems to their narrowed vision that if factory workers were organized the whole industrial fabric would fall to pieces.

I attended a fireman's club dinner in New Haven, a couple of years ago, at which Secretary of Labor Davis was a speaker, and in the course of his talk he told his hearers that the principal cause of prosperity in this country was the higher wage paid to the workers and if when a worker found himself promoted to a foremanship he tried to measure the sweat of those under his charge so as to lop off a quarter of a cent per dozen off their piece work, he was playing the part of a mighty poor citizen. To say there was consternation is putting it mildly. He had not been brought here to tell them that.

Locally we have made some progress in organizing and in our relations with neighboring locals; also, a slight advance in the wage scale. Work has been plentiful, all of the members have been quite fully employed since the spring. Evidence that it has been a good season with our neighbors lies in the fact that we found it difficult to borrow some

READ

Well, the Journal is read by L. U. No. 125.

Labor girds for new victories in Indianapolis, by L. U. No. 481.

Ithaca saws wood quietly, but effectively, by L. U. No. 241.

A straight-from-the-shoulder talk on protecting standards of the trade, by L. U. No. 68.

Duke says, "No wire is dead except in the warehouse," by L. U. No. 245.

Houston has a new home, by L. U. No. 716.

Lines of advance in Canada, by L. U. No. 353.

Did union electrical workers string last war lines, too? by L. U. No. 22.

The way they have in Hollywood, by L. U. No. 40.

If you were looking for Santa Claus you could not be more elated, when you find him, than by this bunch of Christmas letters.

help when we have been short. Much of our prosperity is due to the heavy building program of the Yale corporation, the end of which program seems at present far distant.

Present conditions provide an opportunity for saving a little against periods of depression such as we have known only too well in the past, but saving money does not appeal to the average worker, especially the younger ones in this day and age. 'Tis a pity though, since the opportunity is present.

The Miami convention of the I. B. E. W. has passed into history. Our delegate, H. J. Tierney, who is also our business representative, gave us a resume of the proceedings and of the amendments to the constitution, so I note that they tinkered our election laws. If the amendment is flexible and we may elect officers for one year or two as we choose, then no harm has been done and some of the locals will have gotten what they have been striving for, but if the change is mandatory, Local No. 90 will be among those complaining.

Brother Tierney did not seem so enthusiastic in reporting as he had been in reporting the Detroit convention, two years ago. Perhaps the convention itself was not so enthusiastic, or were the delegates oppressed by the sub-tropical heat? This is the more likely, as they voted to jump about as far north as possible for the 1931 meeting. Our Canadian members are fortunate in securing another I. B. E. W. convention, after that in Montreal six years ago. Perhaps they are expert salesmen.

Our membership is fairly content. We have been one of the backward locals, fighting an uphill battle and complaining to whomever would read or listen, and we will have our slack times again, for our environment is not changing, but we are having a glimmer of sunshine and are enjoying it to the full.

One may note a different atmosphere at local meetings or when members are otherwise grouped together if all are employed. There is no place then for the envy and petty jealousies and criticisms of the business agent and other officers. When those afflict the membership they are as incapable of transacting the local's business and of enacting wise and forward legislation as the U. S. Senate has proved during the late special session.

During some of our lean years past we have tried getting along without the services

of a business agent and found it a poor trail to follow. A business agent is always worth his hire and a local which feels it cannot afford to engage one will seldom get started on the upper trend.

It is time to ring off for this year and so, wishing the officers and members of the I. B. E. W. a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I will now adjourn "sine die."

R. J. PATTERSON.

L. U. NO. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

In discussing issues, it appears to be fashionable to discuss the subject most on people's minds at the moment, and from the point of view of the trades unionist, what effect, if any, that issue will have on his particular trade, or the group with which that trade is affiliated, and being personal, that brings us to the building trades.

A month ago the men amongst us, and those in the building trades generally, were guessing what effect the tremendous slump in the stock market would have on building, and it seemed to everybody—the worker, the employer and those who were in any way affected that our industry would suffer together with industry generally.

Then came a period when the opinions changed, whereby the money that had been turned into profits would be available for industrial expansion and that money would be so used.

More recently we see the several meetings between the President and the leaders of industry and labor, whereby an agreement was reached that the present unemployment conditions would not be abused, but on the contrary a program of expansion would go into effect and that the governments, federal and state, would carry on a building program to keep labor employed. This was also agreed to by industrialists, railroads, public utilities and leaders of business, and with which the leaders of labor agreed to lend their support.

Far be it from us to spread a wet blanket over the plans and promises of these several parties, but, while we hope we are wrong, the impression persists that organized labor will share in these promises, if carried out, only by a continued effort and a firm demand that our conditions be adhered to.

We are looking forward to a busy period in our locality and are assured of the convention hall being built, the electric work running into three-quarters of a million dollars. This, together with two large department stores and several large office buildings and theatres, not to mention the Pennsylvania Railroad program already under construction and the B. and O. station, gives us a very good outlook for the future.

We are not at this time making rash promises of what we hope to do in Philadelphia, but we do hope to put into effect some things that have been talked of for a good many years, and, while efforts are continually in force to better our conditions, we believe that prospects are better now than at any previous time.

The efforts that are being made require the complete confidence of the organization and the knowledge that the local officials are working at all times for the benefit of the industry and for the local in particular, and that that confidence requires that each and every member should give his co-operation to these efforts.

FRED DEXTER.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

News from the local is a little scarce just at present but one item I am happy to report. Our grand little man, Theodore

Gould is slowly pulling through a sickness which nearly took him from our midst. Everybody in Local No. 103 loves him and knows him as their treasurer as long as they can remember and some of the boys don't even know that his name is on Local No. 103's charter. Well we will all be glad when we see Brother Gould well again and back in our midst. The credit union is still seeking new members and the good cause should get every Brother's hearty support. Remember, it costs only 25 cents to join and a five-dollar bill makes you a shareholder. This can be paid at only "two bits" a week. If you are working don't put it off.

All you hear these days in "Bean Town" is politics. Yes, Boston has city elections just like other places, and, by the way, Brothers, I am going to a rally tonight so will have to stop this letter, I nearly forgot.

"GOODY."

L. U. NO. 105, HAMILTON, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

Hello, everybody! Fall is again with us and work is easing up, with a few of us out of work but prospects look good for spring if not sooner. The boys are turning out better at the meetings and at the last we were addressed by our local labor candidates, aspirants for seats in our city council and Hydro Commission. A number of the boys from Local No. 105 are out at nights canvassing their respective wards in their interest. We also made a small donation to help the candidates. It should have been considerably more than it was, but the majority of the boys do not seem to understand the value of labor leaders in a city council. (Some would not give a nickel to see an earthquake.) They'll learn some day when we have trouble and appeal for assistance. I myself would be too much ashamed to be on any committee to interview them, but such is human nature in times of peace. By the way, what's the matter with our Brother local, L. U. No. 135? How about a letter in the JOURNAL once in a while? We have with us in the neighboring town of Simcoe the Hatfield Electric Company from Chicago, Ill. They, finding no union workers in Simcoe came to us for men which you just know we supplied. We appreciate very much their action in doing so and we say to them, "Welcome to Canada, and may our relations always be as friendly. That's more than we can say to some of them that come in here and hire no union men or whatever they can get. There is not much to say this month so must sign off, but before doing so Local Union No. 105 wishes the President, the Editor, the General Office and all Brothers from Canada to the Gulf, a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and if any of you are up this way drop in and we'll show you how, and exchange greetings in a way it should be done.

THOS. H. READ.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Our meetings are quite well attended lately, in fact since it costs a member 75 cents per month if he doesn't attend at least one meeting a month, including linemen and members living over 10 miles out. We are working on an open charter at present for all electrical workers in every branch of the trade. Organizer J. E. McCadden attended our special meeting and helped us make plans for our drive to get most of them working at the trade to join. Brother Mc-

Cadden will be here several days prior to our open meeting, which will be held December 5. Reports of our success will be sent next month. I also will give out the plan we followed in this drive.

Along about the middle of January we will hold our annual banquet in the Hotel Samuels for the members and their wives. This local will be 30 years old at that time. We still have as charter members Brothers John Crowe and Frank J. Kruger. All members are requested to purchase tickets from Secretary H. J. Loop. The local will give each member purchasing a ticket one free one for his wife, mother or sweetheart. The exact date will be announced later.

Several good speakers will be on hand. Dancing afterwards. We intend to have International President Noonan or Vice President Broach if possible. Locals No. 41, 45, 56, 593, 86 and 174 will be invited. All of the boys are working at present, and it looks like they will be for nearly all winter. Brother P. Loss has charge of the new telephone building and the three branch exchanges, Frewsburg, Bemus Point and Lakewood. Brothers Kellar, Higley, Morse, Al Carlson and several others are assisting him. Brother McCadden revived old Local No. 593 and all the electricians in the northern part of the county which help us out here wonderfully.

The building trades is functioning well with the exception of the plumbers and bricklayers.

On December 23 our new officers will be elected and their names will appear in my next letter. This is just a local letter showing what this local is trying to do; the conditions of work, etc. That is what the writer thinks each local should write about. Generalities afterwards.

Next meetings of Local No. 106 are December 23, January 6, January 20. Be sure to be on hand at these meetings as business of importance is on the docket.

Wishing each and every member of the Brotherhood a very Merry Christmas and a Bright and Prosperous New Year.

W. R. M.

L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

Things are moving about the same in this place. We are about to vote on the city manager proposition. The powers that be think we have had things too nice, so they are going to try to put a czar at the head, so the Citizens Alliance will have absolutely no opposition. There are a lot of Brothers in the Electrical Workers Union who do not know that this is headquarters for this notorious movement. Up to date we, that is, our craft, has held pretty well, but some of the others not so well. If they can put this over now it will give the gang supervision over the most of the money to be spent on the bond issue and that will fix things very nice as we know that the man they appoint will sure give us a push.

It seems strange that the workers in this part of the country don't seem to want anything for themselves. If they did all they need is a solid front, and believe everything the daily press prints is to their disadvantage. Will let you know next month how we come out as it may interest some of the Brothers that have lived here most of their lives and just come back to visit once in a while to see how we are getting along. They are better off than we, but some of us have to stay to battle it out. Just a word of consolation to Herb Wedekind from the Brothers: Hope he will be back soon as he stated in his last letter.

P. G. LARSON.

L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Well, Mr. Editor, I didn't get him. We followed the trails in, on and around Panther Butte faithfully for eight days, but the Big Buck is still there. However, Brother Lewis and I ganged up on one of his little boys and succeeded in getting "camp meat" enough for the entire party for the whole time we were out. And that was considerable, as there were 13 in the party, counting women and children. (Oh, yes, the wives were along, and the youngest daughter, 11, and oldest son, who climbed the highest mountain with the seasoned hunters. They grow husky out here, and we start them in young.) But, as Brother Nortin bragged about getting a five-point buck less than 40 miles from Portland I guess I'll have nothing more to say along that line till next fall. Then if you want to know where Panther Butte is, I'll tell you.

Brother Clayton is back on the job now, and I should have a good supply of "local color"—but he didn't supply it. I suppose it is because we combined the business agent's job with that of the financial secretary, after Brother Milne's resignation, and put the whole load on Brother Clayton's shoulders. I think he will get by all right, though, and maybe we will do better next time.

He did tell me that the Northwestern Electric is just finishing up the high line that they have been building, and that line-men will be thicker than hair on a dog's back next week. He is confronted with one of those "difficult decisions" you hear about. There will be a big bunch of men laid off, and he has a call for one man. Says he knows that, no matter who he puts on the one job, the rest will all want to scalp him. As a business agent, I think I'd choose to be an editor.

Do you know, Mr. Editor, surprising things sometimes happen from unexpected sources. Something over 15 years ago I was shipmates at the same boarding house with a young fellow who was learning the "narrow back" game. He drifted south and, though I had often thought of him, I never knew what became of him. Couple of weeks ago came a letter. He had read one of these effusions of mine in the JOURNAL and wrote to ask if I were the same D. B. that he used to know. Well, I am, and when I find an opportunity in the not too distant future, I'll answer him more directly—for it was a great pleasure to again hear from him. Which all goes to prove, as you have frequently stated, that the JOURNAL is being read. Fact is, I didn't know so many of our own members read it until I began to receive comments upon my literary style from so many sources. It is encouraging.

I want to tell you that I was very deeply impressed with the report brought back from the international convention by our delegates. That which appealed to me most was the thoughtful way in which each of the delegates analyzed the proceedings, and the comments, pro and con, upon the legislation proposed and enacted. It was a pleasure to note the constructive reaction of our delegates to all that transpired. Some of the proceedings were not in line with the ideas of some of our delegates, but there was shown an earnest effort to work out every problem to the best interest of the Brotherhood. I take it that the attitude of our delegates is a reflection of the spirit of the convention—and it is surely an indication of progress. When we begin to think, we awaken. As we continue to think, we grow. With the foundation laid by the convention just passed, and a continued

forethought toward the next, we should see the accomplishment of much constructive work two years hence.

Locally, conditions are quiet. We haven't many members idle, neither have we any surplus jobs, and "taking it by and large," I think everybody's happy.

DALE B. SIGLER.

L. U. NO. 176, JOLIET, ILL.

Editor:

It has been a long time since L. U. No. 176 has had a letter in the JOURNAL, and since I remarked about this at our last meeting—well, you know the old story, I got the job. So, you see, it pays for a fellow to keep his mouth shut.

Well, to give the world a little news of a small but powerful organization, we have 48 members, all enjoying the five-day week, getting \$1.50 per hour for their efforts, and, as a group, are a contented bunch of workmen.

I wonder why the rest of the locals don't wake up and demand the five-day week. Loosen up; you can't take your money with you when you die, so that half day you lose won't hurt. We are on our second year of it and, say, I don't think one of our boys would ever want to go back to the old schedule. If you want to go fishing, hunting or take a trip, start Friday night now, instead of Saturday night, like we used to.

I made a mistake when I stated all of our members enjoy the five-day week. Our business representative, L. C. Beverly, is on the job Saturday morning, so any Brothers stopping off here had better run up to the Labor Temple and clear through before putting on their overalls, or else suffer the consequences.

Well, since this is my first attempt at writing, I will dead end now, hoping this gets by the proofreaders.

EDW. J. FREDERICKS.

L. U. NO. 192, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Editor:

The financial condition of this local did not warrant our sending a delegate to the International Convention at Miami but we are awaiting reports with interest. A labor congress of all New England State Federations, central labor bodies and local unions, was inaugurated by the Worcester Central Labor Union and held at Worcester on October 25, 26 and 27. We were ably represented by our energetic business agent, James Finnan, who is also second vice president of the American Federation of Labor, Rhode Island Branch.

Through the recent sudden death of Henry M. Donnelly, organized labor in this locality has lost a valuable friend and tireless worker. He had been secretary and treasurer to the Rhode Island Branch, American Federation of Labor, and business agent for the Moulders Union over a period of years and filled all offices most competently. Our president, James A. Trainor, has been appointed as successor for the unexpired term.

Brother Frank McCann, who has been treasurer of our local for many years, has finally succeeded in attaining the so-called unattainable and had his card accepted by our neighboring Local No. 99. We regret to lose Brother McCann as a member and officer but wish him the best of luck.

Brother Leo Hunt has been appointed physical instructor at St. Raphael's Academy and is taking a withdrawal card. During the past summer Brother Hunt saved the lives of two persons while acting as lifeguard at Oak Bluffs, Mass. He has the

best wishes of the local for success in his new venture.

We were agreeably surprised and pleased to receive a letter from one of the members of our neighboring local, with whom we have been having a lengthy controversy, offering us financial assistance in a truly fraternal spirit. The letter, however, was unaccompanied by an enclosure of the assessment which we still feel was justly levied against him. Perhaps our doubts as to the authenticity of this communication are not without foundation.

T. H. FITZSIMMONS.

L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

One more letter to the JOURNAL and it will fill the bill for the year, then another will no doubt be elected for the next year. No penalty attached to this job, one may or may not write, just as the press secretary chooses, so it must be a good job. Why more do not make a bid for it at election time is a question. As the time of the election is drawing near the locals will soon be getting things in shape to elect the officers for the next two years; a good plan is if a local has officers who tried to do their duty to elect them again if they wish to continue; don't trade an old tried horse for a new one unless you have a good reason; you know the one but you do not know the new one. The members also have duties to perform besides electing the officers, they should be willing to help run the local and go along with the officers and help to enforce the laws instead of damning the officers. That attitude will not help even if you change all of the officers.

The last JOURNAL had many good writings. If any of the Brothers missed reading the article by Elbert Hubbard about South Carolina cotton mills he should secure a copy of November issue and take it in, also others as by Dean Chamberlin and W. B. Foshay, Minneapolis banker. Read the labor injunction bill. A good letter by C. J. McGlogan about city managers, only it does not give you any relief. I would like to add that if a city wished by having a city manager, it may arrange so that no city taxes would be required to run the city and have ample funds to extend city business and at that hold all the democratic participation or as much of it as they now have. Some changes in the laws in some of our states and amend the city codes to make it suitable.

The press secretary of Local No. 494 writes well, but if he attended our meetings he would not ask for any argument on subjects, at least would not bring the second question up. At our last meeting we had up before the local a matter of insur-

ance for members who get knocked out of work on account of sickness or otherwise and it was quite a job to get them to agree to talk the matter over again at the next meeting. It would put you in mind of Antonio's letter which sounded as follows: "I git da pump which I buy from you, but why doan you send me no handle. Wat's da use of da pump when she doan have no handle? I loose me my kustomer. Sur thing you doan treat me rite. I rote 10 days gone and my kustomer he holler for water from da pump. You no he is hot summer and da win he no blow da pump. She got no handle so wat I goan to do wid it? If you doan send me da handle quick I send da dam thing back and I goan order some pump from Myers Companies. Good by, yours truly, Antonio Dittra. Since I rite I find da dam handle in da box. Skuse to me."

When a subject is brought up some blow up with it. The first thing to do is condemn it, but finally they wake up and find out that they did not hear or look into it, and are all wet. Of course the next move will be to get back where it is dry. The average man seems able to detect a rattle in his car quicker than he can one in his head.

The "Wurst" joke:

The butcher found a homeless dog,
A worthless little bum,
And as he led him home he said:
"The wurst is yet to come."

F. C. HUSE.

L. U. NO. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.

Editor:

Brothers, I have just received my copy of the JOURNAL and note several writeups regarding the increase in salaries for our officers. I have not changed my mind after reading several of the good writeups as I know they must write as they feel and I feel even worse now as at our last meeting some of the Brothers in this state still think we should assess each member each month and with the amount put another man in the field to act as organizer. We are now paying \$5,400 a year or will after January 1, 1930, for one man and we only see him—well, you tell us when. I believe we could count the meetings on one hand. We sure pay very liberally, I think. Well, to cut the story short Local No. 200 voted the measure down.

Most of the membership of Local No. 200 work on the Hill for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company for \$6.25 per day, six days, so figure it out for yourself.

Well, election is now in sight and it's one tough job. As no one wants an office we can't blame them much, because there's lots of work trying to keep things straight and pleasing everyone, but at that we have a very good bunch of officers and they have done their best along with our loyal Brother "Shorty" Oliva Fairbault, who believes in getting action by using the hot shot system. What is it "Shorty"? I know you told us but I have forgotten what you said.

Some one lit a match the other night at local and we could see an electrical worker dance in the light, so guess it's for sure now and we hope all of the Brothers in Butte local and other close locals can come and enjoy the dance.

I received a card from former Brother F. W. Flagle, who is now in sunny California and I mean to write but just the same old Brother Mickey says come up and he will go a couple of rounds with you and he still likes the Irish.

There being no news of interest I'll have to sign off and wait till next month for our election returns or maybe I'd better

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FAMILY GROUP POLICY-HOLDERS, ATTENTION!

The Electrical Workers' Family Group policy has now been available for families of Electrical Workers up to age fifty, for over a year.

The renewal premiums in many cases are now coming due.

We urge you to have this in mind, and send your payment when due, to the International Office of the Brotherhood.

In this way you will avoid difficulties, and will not run the risk of losing your protection.

say the outlook, as our election will be too late for the JOURNAL.

Wishing all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year along with happiness, health and prosperity from the Brothers of Local 200, I. B. E. W., Anaconda, Mont.
R. J. MORROW.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Editor:

"It's a tough world," says you! Work around these diggins is flatter than an old maid's chest, but just to keep our spirits up word is going around that plans and specifications are out for the proposed Berkeley Plaza Hotel, to be erected at Chelsea Avenue and the Boardwalk, and which is to be a 23-story operation of 800 rooms with baths and with 14 stores facing the Boardwalk. One of its features is a convention hall with a seating capacity of 1,000 persons.

The 18th floor will be provided with an open deck 250 feet in length with a full ocean view.

Steeplechase Pier proposes building a "liner's deck," where visitors may lounge in the sun with all the comforts of an ocean liner and without fear of an attack of "mal de mer." To carry out the marine effect the plans show an arrangement to represent the deck and interior of a ship, with a captain's bridge, equipped with pilot house, whistle, fog siren, signal mast and sailing lights. Along the deck are grouped ship's funnels and ventilators with life preservers swinging from the sides, also several life boats hanging from davits. Brother Joseph Duffy and his crew and designed and will install some startling and appropriate lighting effects.

The Brothers have been gathering in some loose change pinch-hitting with Brother Eger on the Convention Hall.

The American Gas Association's convention, while it may seem odd, furnished quite a little work, as did the morticians' convention, one of whose exhibits showed a duplicate of the \$2,000 coffin furnished for the departed Tex Rickard. Some of the embalming fluid on display looked and smelled like some of the beverage dispensed as "Scotch—right off the boat!"

Coming is the American Road Builders' Association, which has made arrangements for all the available show space, even taking in the basement and garage for their machinery exhibits. Take it from us it's some "show" that the auditorium proper cannot house comfortably. There ought to be "some pickings" there.

Due also is the bottlers' convention. While not so large an outfit, it should prove interesting to the home brew experts—of which Local Union No. 211 has quite a few.

Brother J. J. Cavanaugh's letter from Local No. 21, Philadelphia, Pa., surely did bring up fond memories and started us to wondering how those "old timers," Brothers Teddy Wocheck and Blackadar, are faring these days. In answer to the query regarding Brother Bert Chambers, when last seen he and Brothers "Limber" Turner, "Fuzzy" Furnesen, "Little Doc" Dougherty, Attles, Wasserman and "Eddie" Gray had secured "T-C" cards and formed a motor caravan, heading south for work and warm weather.

They've got us all roused up here over the probable appearance of Herr Max Schmeling, German Jack Dempsey, against another outstanding contender for the world's heavyweight boxing title at the Atlantic City Auditorium, next January. The Brothers have the projectolier installed in position where the ring is to be placed, so there may be something to it.

"Do Your Shopping Early" signs are beginning to appear. Gosh! It seems only yesterday we were all het up because sweet

young things were stripping to the waist on the beach in order to acquire the popular sun tan, all of which is not even my business.

G. M. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO Editor:

Looking at the calendar reminds us that we must get busy and get off the following copy: To begin with, the hour is late and I have just finished capping some—but say, "Vas you efer in Zinzinnati?" Well, we live in one of the suburbs but at present are performing our daily labor at one of our sister cities known as Hamilton, Ohio. Speaking of Hamilton, some of you fellows may be surprised to hear that there is a local union in the town, comprised of a fine bunch of fellows and a live wire business agent, too. I understand that they have had a press secretary also, for the past three years but he is more inactive than even I, because I do write once in a while.

As per the above, you will see that there is no abundance of work in the home town and Brother Carl Weber and myself are performing stunts with two and one-half, three and four-inch pipe on the municipal plant at Hamilton for pastime and other reasons. Things are rather quiet in Cincinnati at the present time and we expect to see it that way all winter through. However, in the spring—well, that is something different again. We all hope to have one of the best booms that ever hit this part of the country as soon as things get to rolling.

I spoke of Hamilton Municipal Electric Plant in the preceding paragraph. That little city can be proud of such an electric plant, owned and operated by the city. There are at present two units working, generating three-phase—6,600 volts—high pressure steam turbine driven—and another unit under construction at the present time—another unit to be installed a little later on. Boilers are fired by automatic stokers, all coal being handled by a traveling crane which weighs and keeps check on coal consumption for each boiler. There are graphic charts on each boiler showing what it is doing at all times and in this manner, accurate checking is obtained.

Leaving Hamilton, let's journey about 25 miles and return to Cincinnati. Local Union No. 212 has a committee working out some sort of a whoopee party but at the present time can not say just where or when it will be, but I am following a clue that it will be the repetition of former years and be a dinner dance. We have surely enjoyed the former ones, made whoopee, and how! So, if any of you Brothers happen along this way, before I give the signal, find out all about it and make it your business to be there. We have already received a promise from one of the International Officers (I won't say who in this letter) that he will be present. On one of the previous parties we had our late Brother Evans from Chicago with us and I am positive he surely was entertained.

I find that the Brothers in other cities are under the opinion that the new railroad station will be some job for the electrical craft. Allow me to set you right on this point. The terminal proper will not mean much to the electrical craft. It will take an abundance of common labor, brickwork, concrete, plasterers, ironworkers, carpenters, etc., but the electrical work will not be one of the large items. However, the other construction work which the new depot will cause to go ahead, will be considerable. Other large work is not progressing to any degree. The telephone building and the Fifth and Vine Building are not breaking

any records and it will be late spring before we hear from them.

NICK CARTER.

L. U. NO. 226, TOPEKA, KANS.

Editor:

Local Union No. 226, of Topeka, Kans., is having the time of its young life, or at least the members of a certain committee are who are endeavoring in conjunction with a committee of contractors to iron out the electrical inspection situation. It was owing to lax inspection or at least non-enforcement of the electrical ordinance that Topeka has a couple of rat shops in our midst, one of which is not only selling material to other contractors but knifing the profits on a lot of jobs. This particular contractor desires lax inspection so that he may have a lot of jack legs to peddle his stuff to. This fellow also has the support of certain high officials in the Santa Fe Railroad who are interested in an open shop and the directors of a certain bank who are actuated by financial reasons, so we are told. We also have a mayor who believes no college student or other ambitious young man should be prevented from scabbing against us. This makes it rather hard for an inspector to enforce the ordinance unless he has the courage and the desire to do so. However all this may be, inspection in Topeka seems to be almost an unknown quantity.

While snooping around up in the pent house of the Mills Building this afternoon I saw two names written on an iron beam—Frank Harris and John T. Whyte. It can't be possible that these two supposedly good wire twisters had a hand in twisting that conduit in such funny shapes in that building, could it? I ask to know.

The Tucker Electric Company have been very busy at Capper Building connecting up a lot of big presses. Much nice overtime is reported and a good time is being had by all, except possibly Arthur Capper, who is paying the bills.

Brother Kearns, of Hutchinson, was in Topeka Monday attending the Armistice Day meeting of the joint legislative organization.

J. R. WOODHULL.

L. U. NO. 241, ITHACA, N. Y.

Editor:

I cannot recall ever having seen any news in the WORKER in regards to L. U. No. 241, at Ithaca, N. Y., and I presume that we, like others, just naturally pass the buck along to the other fellow. I have found in past experience that the correspondence page devoted to the reports of press secretaries is one of the very best authentic sources of information to be had regarding the conditions in various localities in our country for electricians, and many are the wiremen who should scan those pages closely for the benefit of their locals and personal fortunes.

Ithaca, N. Y., L. U. No. 241 has enjoyed one of the largest building programs in the past three years, and its activities have been many in getting a 100 per cent city, which has come via the efforts of good judgment and the brains and ability of the business agent and the chair. Brother Culligan has certainly been the man that the office sought, and the attitude that we are not assembled for the promotion of the individual but for the good of all has endeared him to the hearts of all.

But, again, I must not forget Brother John J. Lynch, of L. U. No. 3, who so efficiently handled the dormitory job with Brothers Jayne, Norton and Sutton, and is reported to have said that nowhere in his experience had he found a cleaner lot of men than those

boys in L. U. No. 241, and that without their co-operation it would have been a pretty tough job. So, Brother Lynch, if you happen to see this, just remember that we can also recall the effective work you and Brother E. F. Kloter did for us to make our last May 1 agreement so effective.

All shops in our town are in line except one and no one would be seen on a job where that individual happened to be, were he only digging a ditch. One thing we have done here to enforce our agreement is to live up to it ourselves and see that the contractors did the same, and we can truly say that to make an agreement effective constantly requires the support of both the Brothers and the shop. Since our inception we have each year impressed the community with our importance and constantly reminded by word and action that we were organized and in a healthy frame of mind and disposition to carry out our program. Also I wish to mention that our efficient business agent has certainly done us a remarkable service, for which the entire local gives its thanks. So, at this time we are sailing high, wide and handsome for a five-day working agreement and the same money.

Brothers, one and all, we must keep constantly at work if we expect better conditions and there is no reason in the world why any local should not benefit by a progressive action. If only a few of the old timers would get busy and mount their old war nags and sally forth with the prophetic axe in hand and cut closely and cleanly a few of the young sprouts from the thicket, but it is the natural instinct for a great many of us to live in the traditions of some old war horse and rely upon his prestige to get us through. So, Brothers, no matter how antiquated your old axe may have become or how long and lovingly you may have gazed at it mounted over your fireplace on a cold winter evening, just remember to take it down every now and then and give it a polishing, then some night buckle it on and tell the better half that there is going to be another war and that you as a Brother of other Brothers think it about time that you should sally forth and impress her with your prowess as in the days of yore. I'll guarantee, Brothers, that after you have wielded your old axe a few times and seen the amazement on the faces of your Brothers that many will rush right up to you and ask to fight the same fight with you. It takes guts, Brothers, to become leaders and I never knew an electrician yet that didn't have a few. And it takes support to make a leader great. General Pershing didn't win the war alone. It took a hundred million loyal Americans under his leadership to put it across, and he could not have done it, nor could any other man, if his country had not supported him to the last ditch.

So, as the election of officers draws near, Brothers, just turn out and elect your man; there's surely presidential timber worthy of the name among some of you, so when I say get out your old dust-covered axes I mean just this: Instead of all the dreams of a cozy fireplace and home on these cold December nights, just sally forth and among your Brothers, make your wants known and then fight until your dreams come true. Faint heart never won fair lady—and I know, for I have been through the mill both ways. Nor will a faint heart get your local the conditions you would so dearly love to see, but just haven't got the guts to go after.

We still have a few travelers among us and as I see it they will probably remain all winter. T. F. Fitzgerald's description of the first line on the western front was fine; let us have a few more; they awaken interest and recall many an amusing incident. And as I see it Brother Fitzgerald was am-

ply rewarded for any distressing wounds he may have received, including his heart, by Mrs. Fitzgerald. So happy memories, Brother; you probably got more than you expected, whereas we got a few holes in our skin to remind us that all is fair in love and war.

I will refrain from signing my name at this time, but yours truly is going to put forth every effort to have a press secretary duly and officially elected to fulfill one of the greatest needs of our time.

XTRA.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

I again bid my many friends good evening through the columns of this our magazine. The twentieth of the month seems to be looked forward to for this purpose. For any time after the tenth of the month I have been asked "What's the matter with the JOURNAL?" which proves that the members are reading it through. And from the many comments and bits of criticisms appearing in the JOURNAL each month from the different press secretaries proves that Toledo is not the only place that my efforts as a press secretary are being checked upon. And my mail from my many good friends is in itself an inspiration for a bigger and better column.

These letters are not all comments, either. Some of them hit me pretty strong pro to my convictions. Those are just as welcome as the comments. For without one would naturally have a tendency to use phrases that are not of a constructive nature and will act as a boomerang and show you as the other fellow sees you. I have tried to adopt a policy to maintain a certain respect for my fellow men and at the same time make known my convictions where I thought that the constitution and by-laws were in jeopardy. But I find that where we as individuals think the International Office is letting things get by unobserved it is much to the contrary and they are very much awake. As I found in one of my hasty convictions of last month pertaining to one of our International Representatives, and I hope that in the event that the man is proven not at fault (and since then I have practically been convinced that he was not) that the International Office

will handle the affair in a just manner. I have been informed that the affair will be thrashed out at once and the results published in this JOURNAL.

So you press secretaries turn to that item and read it and study it and point out my mistake and avoid a similar one. But under the same conditions with the same evidence at hand, how many of us would have made a like error? Simply a case of convictions without proper proof. And from now on the International Office will not have to look to me for any hints as to faithfulness on the part of the International Representatives. I don't think they need any of my help in running their business anyway. If I had thought that a month sooner it would have been better all the way around perhaps. My overindulgence of interest in the column got the better of me. But that has been my principle since my enrollment in the organization—that of helping where possible. My idea has always been that to strengthen the chain first, removing the weak links, and by pointing out the faulty links, one is doing his bit to keep the organization functioning at its best; and after all that should be the aim of every one of us. So let's go on with the dance.

Let's give our attention to the various attempts made by the different companies to make our jobs safer for us. Thousands of dollars are being spent monthly for the purpose of making our lives more permanent on this earth, but all the posters in the world won't help you any if you as an individual will not heed them and make each job a safer job, each day a safer day and every worker a safer worker. Rubber goods are not guaranteed to be fool proof. Rubber gloves are not an insulator if they leak. A regular inspection will often vulcanize these holes. Rubber pigs are not insulators. If not properly placed all the safety devices in the world are dangerous, if placed in the hands of a careless worker. The boss can not keep you in the clear from the ground; he can, however, point out the danger. The man who works the safest sometimes is the victim of a careless man. Old man Reaper and a careless worker are partners.

The trouble with a lot of us is that we don't take our jobs seriously enough. The

A Night Operator Dreams On Christmas Eve

By JOHN J. MCLEOD, L. U. No. 33

When the toil of day is over, and each has done his best,
In the small hours of the morning, when all the world's at rest,
As the shepherds on the hillside watched o'er their flocks at night,
So we labor in the city that our homes may all have light.

And while the city sleeps and dreams of the joy at break of day,
We watch and dream of happy homes, both here and far away;
And it seems in each of them we see a little child asleep,
Dreaming of those happy hours this joyful morn shall reap.

All through the night the fast trains bring, to these homes so dear,
The joyous greetings of the morn from loved ones far and near.
And as we think of each of them at last we come to rest,
At the little door of a humble home—the one we love the best.

And we wish that the night may be ended, and we long for the sun to rise,
That we may hurry homeward to gaze in our children's eyes;
To see there the joy and gladness, as they look upon the tree
And share with them the Christmas cheer as they climb upon our knee.

For it's Christmas today o'er all the world, a day of sacred joys;
And all the years go flying back to the time when we were boys;
For a child is born among us and we hear the angels sing—
A child who is our Brother, our Savior and our King.

only dead wire in existence is in the warehouse in a coil and even that is dangerous to handle due to the weight of it. An electric wire is like a woman: the most innocent looking ones have the biggest charge and both have more power after they're transformed.

And Mr. Editor, Ed Gregorie tells me that he has moved again. That's the second time in 21 years. He built a home of his own this time and a JOURNAL address like this will reach him: E. L. Gregorie, 1554 Colton Street, Toledo, Ohio. His old address was 726 White Street, this city.

The members here are bereaved due to the news of one of our oldest members suffering the loss of his best friend and companion (his wife), Mrs. G. A. Sweet, who passed away very suddenly last week.

Was out to Maumee to see Brother Arthur Cranker and family. Art has made quite a reputation for himself here in the last four years. He can say less and do more work than any man I know. He can see the good points of every man and don't fail to mention them along with his bad ones. We need a whole lot more like Art. He is well respected among his fellow workmen as well as in his little community, and I never heard a man knock Art in any way. And in another small city west of town lies Sylvania, Ohio. I never would have heard of it if J. V. Peek had not come with us. Jess has many friends and is gaining more each day. He, like Art, can talk about the job for hours and never throw any dirt and by his straightforward way of talking has been known to remove suspicion from men whom some of the members had cast as undesirables. It does more good to go places and hear the good things about a man. L. C. Shaub is devoting his time these cold nights studying Ripley's "Believe It or Not." His time is practically all spent at home with his family, consisting of Mrs. Shaub, the master of ceremonies, and a very beautiful little Boston bull.

Birdell Freeman has returned from Elyria, Ohio, after burying his brother, Charley, who died very suddenly on Sunday, November 17. Charley was very well known to the Brothers here.

Norman Oberdorf has proven himself to be quite a nimrod by bagging the limit of pheasants and rabbits the first day and feasting on same at the hunters' banquet after the hunt.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

In reading an article on the labor movement a short time ago, I came across the statement that "Organized labor is facing a crisis in the course of its development." The statement is not new. I have seen it before. However, the statement is trite; it is a statement of fact; it contains a part of a great truth, and that great truth is that organized labor is always facing a crisis in the course of its development. We, as individuals, are continually facing a crisis in the course of our development. That is one of the conditions of life, the *modus operandi* of existence. All human institutions find themselves more or less subject to this condition, but especially is it true of the labor movement. While that supreme law of the universe, the law of evolution, applies with equal impartiality to all activities and operations in the universe, the results are determined by the nature of that to which the application of the evolutionary process is made.

Organized labor is the result of the effect of certain causes, viz., certain social and economic forces, developed within and work-

ing in and through modern, organized, industrial, society, but it is more than this. It is human, has an aggregate human intelligence which reacts in a purposeful manner, thereby taking a hand in the working out of its own development, just the same as every human institution is always a factor in its own development, also in the development of other human institutions. Therefore, in a consideration of the evolutionary development of organized labor or the crises that arise there out of, it is always essential to take into account that extremely determinative factor of the human element and the vast ramifications of motives, ideals, traditions and purposes that form its major expression and also not overlook the undercurrents of interreaction such as the cross-purposes, ambitions, both personal and factional, jurisdictional disputes, local problems and conflicting interests which form what might be termed its minor gestures.

If organized labor is to fulfill its mission by amending or changing those economic conditions that form the background of the causes that brought it into existence; if it is successful to successively pass the ever-recurring crises that continually confront it, then a way must be found to co-ordinate the many diversified influences arising out of the human element into a more or less harmonious uniformity of thought and endeavor on the part of the entire membership towards the advancement of the cause, as shall make for a definite and consistent policy consistently carried out. This and this only can save the movement from becoming merely a futile gesture through having its energies dissipated, through the interaction of the antagonistic and malign forces on the outside and the disruptive agencies that are so plentifully distributed on the inside, if not from complete dissolution.

Here the question naturally arises, "What is the answer? How is this to be accomplished? What is the logical line of procedure?"

And I would answer, as I have reiterated several times in the past, that the most potent factor in bringing about this greatly-to-be-desired result is education.

The prospect is anything but promising, for, with the many agencies of the propaganda of misinformation, distracting and dividing the minds of the majority of the membership on the one hand and the apathy and lack of interest, already resident in their minds, on the other, the task of diffusing the necessary amount of the proper kind of education into the ranks of organized labor presents conditions and obstacles that, while they are not necessarily insurmountable, are, to say the least, very discouraging.

However, we must not be disheartened. Someone once said: "Keeping everlastingly at it brings success!" Well, we must just "keep everlastingly at it." It is a serious condition of affairs with which we are confronted and we must not blink the facts, but boldly, fearlessly and determinedly face the situation and, with faith in our ultimate success, each do our bit to bring about the desired result. We must not hold that over-trusting viewpoint of optimism "that everything is bound to come out all right" and, thereby, relax our efforts and inanely wait the coming of an utopian "millennial dawn." Nor should we adopt the philosophy of the pessimist and by holding the cynical view that "the game is not worth the candle"; that effort is useless because accomplishment seems impossible, neglect to do what we can to improve matters. Rather let us take the more rationalistic position of "do or die," i. e., whatever may be the

difficulties, the condition is there and we may as well face its challenge and buckle down to the job of doing our best to the limit, for whatever is accomplished is up to us. We must do it for ourselves.

I believe that if this attitude were more thoroughly accepted by the membership of organized labor, we would find most of our problems much easier of solution. We would have a membership much more adaptable to and dependable for the successful pursuance of a winning policy. One of the conspicuously prominent facts that indicate the crying need for the education of our membership is the prevalence of these other two attitudes of either the optimistic or pessimistic type. The majority of new recruits to the labor movement come in possessed with the idea that unionism is a type of paternalism. That they, by becoming members, thereby become the wards of the organization, losing sight of the fact, or entirely ignorant of it, that they are a part of the organization, with the responsibility of helping produce whatever results are obtained, and, by paying their dues consider that they are buying the beneficent influence of an outside agency instead of that they are only financing their own proposition; totally oblivious to the fact that the success or failure of the movement is dependent upon them, and that it is, within itself, a commendation or a condemnation of their efforts or lack thereof, as the case may be. Someone once said that "A pessimist is a disillusioned optimist" and this particularly applies to these same members later on, for frequently when they find that the union is not an all-powerful, all-mighty institution, that is going to hand them everything that they desire on a silver platter without any effort on their part to help, they become cynical and disgruntled and discouraged and proceed to criticize and to knock or even, in some cases, to give up in despair and even quit the union, and then we hear that same old bromide, "Unionism is all right, but it will never get anywhere; they won't stick together." If the matter were not so serious, it would be extremely funny. My point is that our imperatively important move in promoting our internal development, is to institute such educational measures within the organization as shall result in the eradication of erroneous viewpoints and replace them with the more properly appreciative rationalistic point of view mentioned above.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 301, TEXARKANA, TEX.

Editor:

I have not seen the last JOURNAL so I don't know how much of my last journalistic spasm got over. However, nevertheless, I am going to put L. U. No. 301 in the JOURNAL again, if but briefly.

Our rush of work has calmed down to normal or below.

During the rush we had on permit one D. R. Burnett, who hailed from Houston, Tex. (nothing to the discredit of our boys in Houston), and I understand he sneaked back there. I say sneaked because he bulled all the members of L. U. No. 301 whom he talked to that he wanted to get another card. We were preparing to make this possible for him and then one afternoon he folded his tent and took out A. W. O. L. He claimed to have worked on permit in Kansas City and Tulsa. He knew men there by their first names or nicknames and the shop they worked in. Still, when I write these locals for the low down on him, they don't know anything about him. I sent his picture to Kansas City, but have had no report on him. The point I want to bring out is this—I got

my hand called in El Paso for suggesting we find out something about a man we are taking in before we take him in. And then a lot of us chuckleheaded mutts wonder why we can't say or do anything in a meeting without it getting to the contractors before morning.

I hope if this Burnett shows up in any local's jurisdiction he don't go to work on permit. He is about five feet seven or eight inches tall, 140 pounds, dark hair and eyes, good dresser and drives a 1925 or 1926 Chevrolet coupe. We don't think such birds should carry a card, and so this tirade.

And then how many power houses are being built in your jurisdiction by rats? Why is it we can't get together on this work and do these jobs on some basis or other?

L. U. No. 301 issued a traveler to Brother F. H. Sizemore, who is journeying to Denver where we hope the Brothers of L. U. No. 68 will receive him as a true and loyal Brother. Brother Si will be missed by Texarkana unionists as he was a worker in the central body as well as his local.

The central body is going nicely and we hope to build up pleasant relations with the general public this winter.

What do you do with your radio when it begins to fade out? Well, tune out then.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor:

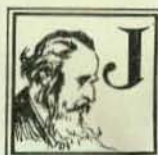
This being the last letter for the year, I sincerely hope you will not sidetrack it, therefore I am sending it by airmail so that it will get there on time. The delay this time was justified, I believe, on account of the presence in our city of our worthy Secretary, Frank Morrison, of the A. F. of L. Being a delegate to the central body, of course I had the honor of talking and listening to Mr. Morrison. He gave a brief outline of the history and progress of labor, and stressed the fact that we must work harder than ever to increase our membership and sit steady in the boat. It is also gratifying to know that Mr. Morrison has chosen this city and made arrangements for the meeting of the executive board of the A. F. of L. next January. I look forward to that time as we will then have our worthy International President, J. P. Noonan, with us, and I know he will have a lot of interesting things to tell.

Well, our chief industry—the tourists—is taking on a spurt right now and the town is filling up fast. They are coming by train, boat, motorbus and airplane. We have four airports now and will have a direct mail route very soon. The shed that will house the Goodyear blimp is about finished. The burg has gone dippy on miniature golf, and there are four courses right in town where you can play day and night. Lighting of these courses gave some of the Brothers work. The public market on Fourth Street North has been turned into an amusement palace, and is going strong. We have changed our meeting place from 145 Central to the southeast corner of Third Street and First Avenue, South.

By the time this goes to press we will be nominating our officers for the coming year and I sincerely hope the Brothers won't sidetrack their duty but will take a hand in the game and put their heart there, too.

This being Thanksgiving, I wish to thank the boys for the good will they have shown throughout the year, and also ye Editor and staff for bearing with me in trying to scribble a few lines.

There is no building of any consequence going on here at present and the traveling Brothers are advised to look elsewhere for



JAMES CLERK
MAXWELL

Discovers Light
Waves We Cannot See

"No one could converse with him for five minutes without having some perfectly new ideas set before him." The boys called him "Dafty", but his father recognized in James Clerk Maxwell the kind of ability that outstretched so greatly those of equal age.

In 1831, the year when Faraday discovered the principle of magnetic electricity that led to the dynamo, James Clerk Maxwell was born. At fifteen, a paper on mathematics written by him attracted the notice of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

His question as a child—"What's the go o' that?"—seems to have drawn him through life. He questioned the common belief that electricity got from point to point because magnetic matter on the surface of connecting wires or other conducting surfaces, attracted it out of the ether. He demonstrated mathematically that electro-magnetic action travels through space in the form of transverse waves, like light, and at the speed of light.

Heinrich Hertz gave physical proof to Maxwell's undying mathematical discovery—that these waves were created and went forth the same as light does. Known as Hertzian waves, they are the basis of wireless communication, radio. Really the same waves as light waves, but invisible, their traveling speed is identical while their vibrating speed is outside the range the eye registers. The union of radio hearing with seeing in television shows how these waves are allied.

While professor of Natural Philosophy at King's College, London, neighbors whispered that Maxwell sat in the window of his home staring into a black coffin for hours day upon day. The coffin was Clerk Maxwell's color box.

With this invention, he showed that any given color could be produced by combining three colors selected from different parts of the spectrum. The three base colors corresponded to three sets of nerves or sensations in the eye, each excited proportionately to the amount of its color in the blend of three. Absence of sensation in the eye to any one of the three colors, was shown to be the cause of color blindness.

Clerk Maxwell demonstrated that there are invisible electric waves like light but without the power of illumination.

work. Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year, my advice at this time is: "Do your choppin' early."

THE WOODCHOPPER.

L. U. NO. 314, CAMDEN, N. J.

Editor:

The only stocks that haven't been taken for a ride lately seem to be the Armstrongs. They still retain their pull. Co-operation seems to be the topic on the curb and elsewhere now and I notice the desire to organize women's auxiliaries is becoming a reality. Well, the girls know all about how to spend the money and it shouldn't take them very long to find the right place to spend it.

Work here is still only fair so we will close hoping that your prospects will turn out as fruitfully as we hope ours will.

WM. H. CREELY.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

I just finished reading my November WORKER, which reminds me that it is high time to get out my copy for the next issue. I would like to tell the boys all along the line that in my opinion we have every reason to feel very proud of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. It is really the duty of every member to take every advantage of the many features offered in this periodical.

Apart from the fact that it is the connecting link between the locals and their inactive members, we must remember that the WORKER is carrying along our propaganda at all times, and fighting our battles irrespective of the size and importance of any particular local.

The items of world-wide interest and news items in the magazine section of the WORKER are a tribute to the editorial staff of our official publication. Compared to the rotten sex stories and trash offered by the many magazines sold at the news stands we have a booklet which we can show to any member of the family without having to feel ashamed that it is the work of a group of electricians, organized to see to the welfare of the trade all over Canada and the United States.

In the October issue of the WORKER Brother "G. M. S." of the Atlantic City local, asked me to verify a statement he has made about certain performances he witnessed during his visit to Cuba, just after the last convention. I am glad to have so nearly a personal request through the columns of the WORKER, and will answer the query willingly. The story as I am telling it was told by our financial secretary, Brother Cecil Shaw, and for that reason it can be taken as positively true. I would trust Brother Shaw with anything I own (as long as he was handcuffed, of course). Brother Shaw is noted for his fearlessness and plain speaking. Here is the story:

This guy was hanging around the hotel we stopped at, and to me he looked to be somewhat of a nut. After attracting our attention he took a deep puff of a cigarette, then, holding his nose, he blew the smoke out of his ears. Next he put the cigarette in one ear and inhaling deeply he blew the smoke out of his mouth and nose. Later he put a toy balloon to one ear, and holding his nose he inflated the balloon in some manner by drawing the air between his lips.

Brother Shaw tells me that the party in question saw something even more thrilling that our New Jersey correspondent forgot to mention, but we cannot include that in this letter.

I have a somewhat disagreeable message to send out to sister locals throughout the Brotherhood and particularly in Ontario. First, let me make it plain that we are living up to the constitution because it is a pleasure for us to do so. We are willing at all times to accept a five year travelling card in this local, just as we expect others to do with us when some of our boys are on the move. But we have a city license by-law in Toronto which forbids anyone to work at the trade without a license from the police commissioners. In so far as the board meets only once every six or eight weeks at this time, any member pulling into Toronto can expect a period of idleness of from two to three months.

We as a local take great pride in doing the fair thing, but when sister locals take in men on permit for an entire summer then ship them on to Toronto for the slack season with the advice that "we take in anybody," we want to assure the parties responsible that Local No. 353, Toronto, can be just as firm in dealing with the Brotherhood as when

pitted against our employers, in our fight for better conditions. Remember this organization was created to fight for our rights and establish international good will. Those who knowingly provoke internal dissension are unworthy of membership.

Some 15 men are now unemployed and while these are idle others are wasting their time when headed for Toronto.

Our elections will soon be at hand and a strong executive will again be chosen to direct the affairs of the local. We have not forgotten the visit of our American colleagues last month, and if any of these are reading my letter, I want to tell them that Premier Ferguson has just been re-elected by a majority of some 80 seats over his prohibition rival, so you can depend that our 1931 convention will be held where you can drink as much or as little as you like at moderate cost, and without fear of arrest or poisoning, so be of good cheer in the dry interval.

I will be in New York on December 10; if Brother Emil Preiss would give me a call at the Hotel Lincoln, I might do him a bit of good.

Things are rather quiet in Toronto, so many thousands blow in annually from the west and north at this time that odd jobs are at a premium, so the boys who are out of their regular line are really out for keeps.

However, we have seen it a lot worse, so we hope that it will soon be better.

FRANK J. SELKE.

L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

We, the members of Local Union No. 382, still mourn the loss of our well-liked Brother, E. H. Charlesworth, who was killed on high line in Miami, Fla., on September 21. He still lives in our memories, as if gone but a



BROTHER E. H. CHARLESWORTH

short time. He was one who was liked by all the members of our local as well as all who came in contact with him.

Our charter was draped for 30 days on account of his death.

Local Union No. 382 regrets that his death occurred so far away that the members could not attend the funeral of our Brother.

It had been his habit to come on a visit to us every summer, but he failed to come last

summer. He worked here in Columbia about four years, was a member of L. U. No. 382, then went to Miami, moving his membership there in outside local, and it stayed there until it broke up, then he sent it back to L. U. No. 382 and here it remained to the last.

He was a wholesouled, good hearted, jolly fellow. He was devoted to his bereaved wife and she to him.

W. L. ODOM.

L. U. NO. 392, TROY, N. Y.

Editor:

We are drawing close to the end of the year. Faring pretty well and hoping for better next year.

Brother Von Herp, our president, was at death's door and last evening at the meeting was the first some of our Brothers, including myself, knew of it. We were all glad to see him and presiding at the meeting and looking very good. He also presided at our last monthly meeting and was taken sick shortly after the meeting.

Brother Scott, our business agent, was elected a delegate to the State Association of Electrical Workers, convening in Albany next month.

There is a section of the amendments to the constitution that I am going to attack that seems to hit the large locals at this time and keep the Brothers traveling while the smaller locals are sitting pretty. I mean the 8 per cent clause of Brothers out of work before accepting travelers.

The large locals, having we will say 2,500 members, must have 200 members out of work before they can refuse a traveler, while the small local, of we will say from 50 to 100 members, only has to have from four to eight members idle. There used to be a time when the little fellow would go to the larger city where he would try to deposit his card. When the clause was in the constitution before he was told that the 15 per cent quota of our men were out of work. That meant move on. I am not citing any particular local but many of my readers will say such was his experience. Now the shoe is on the other foot; the little fellow does the booting.

In my mind the clause was always a joke. You could go to a business agent and he could say we have 15 per cent of our men idle. The traveler did not know how many men there were in the local and how many men were idle. Try to check them up. You would have to take the business agent's word for it. This part I will vouch for myself. I have been turned down.

Previous to our last convention the clause was not in vogue. Our constitution says a five-year card must be recognized. A traveler may be unknown to every man in the local where he would be trying to deposit his traveler, yet when his card is brought before the local it is not acted favorably upon. His card did not have to be a five-year one. If he is a member in good standing and is willing to pass the examination or "try to pass" and pay the difference in initiation fees his card should be accepted after performing the requirements to the constitution. He is a Brother of our International Brotherhood. He thinks he is while he is only a local member of his own local. Now what I mean, that a member may be unknown to every member of a local and be voted down, is that not one of the Brothers in the local where he wishes to deposit his card knows him or knows of any cause why he should be voted down. He goes down as they say by general principles. No principle about it. But it seems to be general. The big locals have taught the little ones how to cheat and they are apt scholars. They learn to do wrong quicker than they do the right thing. The same as a

foreigner—before he learns to say many words in English he can speak many profane and smutty words, which is also wrong.

Maybe some of the Brothers may pick me up on my words of the traveler and other phrases. Well, maybe I can start something and it may be ripe for the next convention. We can debate it or chew the rag about it anyway. Well, so much for that in this issue.

Now for a little news of the Brothers. Brother Burke was looking for venison on Scotty's return from the hunt. There seemed to be a scarcity, for Scotty had none for himself. He won a turkey which he donated to the orphans' fund. He tried to get away with a duck belonging to one of the Brothers, but Brother Walker was onto his job and saved the day for Brother Ludwig.

William Ryan is making a new filing cabinet for his correspondence and stationery. He needs it.

Brother Hank Beaudett bought two cars and he is trying to make one out of the two. You should hear him in second.

Brother Behm went to the Labor Temple on the wrong Tuesday night and missed the meeting. He got the date with the girl and the local meeting mixed. Freddie don't get your correspondence mixed.

Brother Jimmy Kelley is on a vacation.

Brother Poupart backed up and his car went "a la smoke." Something mysterious.

William DeLee is back with his old love. He looks happy.

Brother Oper has lost his girl, I imagine. He is always rushing up and down the beat looking for her. Paul, why not wait until after Christmas?

Harry Mohl sprang a little surprise for the boys. When it happens will tell all about it.

We have had about 15 benedicts in the last year and they are going to furnish the cigars for the smoker.

George Deniger ought to do a good business.

Better sign off or the WORKER will cut us down on space. Best wishes and the Season's Greetings to all.

J. J. SHEKHAN.

L. U. NO. 413, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Editor:

Well, fellows, the month soon rolls around and I wonder what a press secretary can write about, so as to please those even in his own local union. I was wondering how a large local union would treat a fellow from the west. I mean a man who has learned his trade. And let me tell you that he is an all-around man. In his four years he gets all kinds of work. He does not go from a skyscraper, and finish his trade cutting pipe, but learns house-wiring, motor work, and all kinds of general work. Of course, we have a few pipe benders from the big local unions who tell us how they do it in big cities, but they can't wire a ding-bat.

Well, I am expecting to see the Boulder Dam job, behind a high board fence, by a group of high-pressure wire-men, but what is the use, this Brotherhood is a joke. I would like some press secretary to tell us what it is all about.

Well, snow-diggers, we are enjoying good weather and all the boys are working, and, say, we always give the snow-digger a glad hand and I wish I could say as much for some of the large local unions in the east.

I will let some other press secretary write what he thinks, as I am thinking, you know, it is some job, and not many of the Brothers want it. But I will do the best I can. Must sign off for this time as my "A" battery is running down, so will put on the charger

for next month, when I will tell you about our new radio ordinance, which is a scream.

W. H. WELCH.

L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Hello, everybody in uniondom.

No, Local No. 418 has not hibernated or forgotten its duty to the rest of you, it is just that we've been too busy to write. Since the convention we have had just one important thing after another to take our time and minds.

First thing we entered one of our very best loved members, who has hit a streak of hard luck, in a newspaper contest and won \$2,000 for him. Besides helping a very deserving Brother we let the folks on the outside know something of what a labor union can and will do.

Right on the heels of this contest we jumped into an insurance ruckus trying to land some business for the Union Cooperative. We haven't been successful as yet, but we are still trying.

Last but not least, there seems to be a general revival in labor circles here. The Board of Labor, the Builder's Trade Council and all affiliated locals are coming to life and demanding that delegates attend and act. Looks like a very active and successful winter ahead unionly speaking, so if you don't hear from us just know we are busy and thinking of you. All the oldtimers and the wise heads seem to think there is an era of better understanding between trade unionists and the world at large, that unionism is coming into its own to be respected as is its due. Do you have the same feeling where you are? I hope so, for I believe when we all get the idea ourselves that we are going somewhere, we will go. More power folks, let's go.

If the Editor will permit, I'd like to end with a personal hello, to the many good friends I made at Miami and to say let me hear from you all. I am going to write you, honest I am.

D. F. CAMERON.

L. U. NO. 477, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

Editor:

Business in San Bernardino has been very good for the past few months but as usual it has slackened up at this time of the year.

The largest job about to break is the new high school auditorium, and on it all crafts are fair except the plumbers, and we hope to have that settled before the actual work starts.

The general contract was let to A. H. Timmerman and at that time he was unfair and would not consider being otherwise. That had been his attitude ever since he went into business in this town, but after our worthy business agent, William Phillips, had had several conferences with him he was led to see the light and it is hoped that all dealings in the future will be agreeable to both parties.

Late in October this local put on a drive for better attendance. Master of ceremonies was Ray Fine. Business hummed for a couple of weeks and we had an open meeting to which the members were asked to bring their wives. It was a big success and promised well for the future. But, alas, it seems the only way to have the majority of the Brothers attend is either to feed them free or have them seriously threatened with a cut in wages or change in working hours.

It is an old, old story. Holding their job under good conditions necessitates carrying a card. Carrying a card calls for paying so

much dues each month or else it is lost. Therefore, the dues are paid. But non-attendance is not accompanied by the same disaster—it only means poor functioning of the local and that does not always show up until it is too late.

How many men would be brash enough to collect weekly a pay check the other fellow had earned for him? Does it not seem that the second fellow would tire of his bargain? I would think so. But how many of our members are content to let the other fellow do it while they expend no energy in their own behalf.

Always the same few attend the meetings. Possibly the fact that they are officers makes them feel obligated to be there and the two or three more than attend make a quorum. Thus it falls to the lot of 20 or 25 per cent of the local to carry on for the entire membership.

Many solutions have been offered for this puzzle. Fines have been suggested but ruled unconstitutional; try and collect them.

Entertainment has been suggested but that is extra work again delegated the chosen few who will accept and those for whose benefit it is don't want to pay for it.

My suggestion would be this. That if a convention can pay International Officers twice as much as they are worth because of the admitted ability of one man, Brother Broach, of New York, why can't they change the constitution so that if a man does not live up to the principles of his card, he stands liable to lose it just as much as if he failed to pay his dues?

We have a helper who was admitted to this local six months ago. At that time he was getting 35 cents per hour and stood a good chance of losing his job. After admittance his job was fairly secure and his wages increased to 50 cents per hour. As a rough estimate, I should say he has been to meetings about three times since his initiation.

Brothers, that is the spirit of the men we bring into our local to make journeymen out of and carry on our work when we move on.

But can you blame him? He only learns by what he sees and hears. Why should he be any better when the example that is set him is no better than it is? It was my good fortune to begin the game by working with a man who not only believed but practiced what he taught.

Therefore, it is my belief that a student is no better than his teacher and that if a beginner has no principles to follow, it is exceptional if he develops them of his own accord.

But that is enough if not too much for the present and I take this opportunity of wishing all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

S. N. McDONALD.

L. U. NO. 481, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Editor:

I want to spread before the world the good news that came to labor on November 5 in our fight against those who believe labor has no place in this supposed to be "Land of the free." In the October edition, Brothers, I made an appeal for all members of organized labor to join the Workers Non-partisan Political Action League and judging from the results of our election returns on November 5 that appeal was answered wonderfully. According to our tabulations 98 per cent of organized labor went solidly to the polls and voted against their enemy and, by the way, he was beaten worse than any man who ever ran for mayor of Indianapolis on any ticket—more than 33,000 votes.

What a grand and glorious feeling it is to know that it was nothing but labor that

did it! I have been reliably informed that labor has been given the credit for the victory of the Democratic Party. In fact, Brothers, the statement was made that they had very little hopes of victory until we got in the battle and that is what pepped them up and made them fight harder and they also admit that without us they could not hope to win. Now you Brothers, who shunned us, who refused to help us out and who even went out and tried to hurt our cause, who said we were nothing but a political machine, who did so much and went so far as to talk about the organization you belong to, the only means you have of keeping the wages you are drawing and the conditions equally good, doesn't it make you stop to think and promise yourself to help in the next battle? For, Brothers, had we lost our battle, labor in Indianapolis would have had nothing to look forward to except an awful fight to exist. But we won and we are still in the fight, so you who haven't already joined our political league do so now for we still need you, and let me add that we are getting bigger and better every day and we don't intend to sit and roll our thumbs waiting for the next election. We intend to be prepared.

As to conditions here, nothing exciting has happened and doesn't look as though there was going to be, so don't come this way looking for work.

I wish to take this opportunity to again thank Brothers B. R. Miller, Ed Zickler, C. B. Foster, J. T. Campbell, H. L. Speckman and H. Mayer for the assistance rendered me at my brother's funeral. Each of the above-mentioned Brothers drove their cars 45 miles through a hard rain and mud to the cemetery and then refused to even let me buy their gas. That is real brotherly love and again I thank you.

W. R. STARKEY.

L. U. NO. 488, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Editor:

A few lines from Local No. 488 to let you know that we are still alive and much better off than we were six months ago. Thanks to you, Brother Bugnizet, as you kept your promise given me on my visit to Washington.

Our old business agent is gone and we have a new one, Brother Albert Walkley, who is a live wire and 100 per cent. You can find him on the job every hour; he certainly does a lot of good work. We now have one thing which we haven't had in years and that is money in the bank.

We had a hard job, as our former business agent had a local all his own which also included the collection for his applicants and he got plenty and we don't mean maybe. As a trustee, I had a hard time to convince some of his dear friends, but finally succeeded.

We still have a few Brothers who think more of spending our money on blow-outs than looking ahead for a rainy day. But the only time you see them is at a meeting when we have a good time planned.

We all know that any worthwhile benefits are the ones that seem the hardest to accomplish. Those are the ones that give the most satisfaction when we see the results of consistent efforts. We had very good helpers in our last battle in Brothers John "Leatherneck" Nettleton and Nat Dahl, now members of the Three Musketeers.

Oh, boy! Ain't it a grand and glorious feeling when you fight for the right for Local No. 488 and succeed. I hope we are still going strong and better next year.

(All of this is true and we would like to have it printed in the ELECTRICAL WORKER.)

AUGUST F. SCHLOSSER.

L. U. NO. 494, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Editor:

Soon a new generation will take up the work as we drop out of the picture. This younger generation, all alive and active, supply the added energy that is necessary to keep this old world moving, but still we'll see the guiding hand of the old timers setting the course, if not actually at the helm.

We, who take the time to set back now and then, can see this procession pass us in review—those who take things for granted and those who fight to exist to make their lives easier. Some men band together for their common good, others who think themselves greater than the rest try to play it alone.

Those of us who look around can see what the future holds for us and in our exchange of ideas can be prepared for the changes that are taking place. We have entered the age of machinery. Instead of man controlling the machine, machinery regulates the life of man. In our daily walks our starts and stops are timed, our amusements are being brought by machines in the home and in the theatre. I can almost visualize a city stop and start at the press of a button.

The future holds many things for the electrical trade and it is necessary that we be on the alert to take advantage of these things by keeping our eyes and minds open.

Here is a news item to prove what progress men have made in their quest to become like machines:

"No ordinary drunks were the two brought into central station, Friday afternoon, by Patrolman Ben Manske.

"The burly policeman had an air almost of deference as he ushered the two into the presence of Captain Arnold Hensler and in awed tones told the story. Captain Hensler ordered the two men to isolated cells, had them stripped of tobacco and matches and ordered 'no smoking' in or near their cells. They also warned the other inmates against fiery speeches.

"Then a policeman took a small bottle from Patrolman Manske, gingerly carried it to a sewer and spilled its contents, while other officers watched apprehensively, casting furtive eyes at the door.

"The two prisoners had been drinking naphtha. Patrolman Manske said he was almost overcome by the fumes as he walked into a small shack on the river bank at East State Street, surprising four men in their cups. Two of them escaped, but he collared Harry McDavis, 38, of 155 Knapp Street, recently of the Emerald Isle, and Christ Nicholas, 46, late of Albania.

"As a 'wash' the tipplers were drinking undiluted Milwaukee River water, Patrolman Manske said, but even that reduction of the naphtha's power did not allay the fears of an internal explosion in case either of them had attempted to light a cigaret."

What the new year will bring we can not say but let me wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

M. E. CUSTIN.

L. U. NO. 548, GUELPH, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

Possibly some have never heard of Local No. 548 at Guelph, Ont.; however, let me begin by saying that what we lack in numbers we more than make up in enthusiasm.

This small local was organized four years ago by a handful of ambitious and progressive electrical men who had come to realize that only in union is there strength and let me say now that these valiant few have accomplished much and will accomplish more. They have changed a 55-cent, take what we give you job, to a 75-cent four

ways five and one-half days' time and one-half over time and double Sunday time job that is a credit to those originals who had the courage to stick even when the going was mighty rough. There were, we are sorry to say, one or two who slipped when the going was roughest but their failure only adds glory to the true one's success.

This local has been made up for the most part of outside men and we have profited the most materially; however, there has been, and still are, with us, one or two staunch Brothers from the inside end of the business who have stuck and helped and gone through the proverbial mill with the others even though their material gain, I believe, has been small. I further believe, though, that in the near future this will be remedied because I am very pleased to report we, at our last meeting, initiated three new members from the ranks of the inside men and before long we will have more and will undoubtedly be able to help them considerably.

We must not, though, look only at material gains but must consider also, above all things, Brotherhood and ideals. We don't want only card men; they must be union men first, last and always. We must co-operate one with another, pay our dues regularly, attend all meetings if possible and when there get up on our feet and offer any constructive suggestions and ideas that we may from time to time have.

Before getting too long winded I must mention the fact that through all the rough spots the boys have had the very able assistance of our International Vice President, Brother E. Ingles, of London, Ont. His most recent visit being our last meeting when he helped us get our new members started with a thorough understanding of our aims and ideals. We all join in tendering a hearty vote of thanks to Brother Ingles. He is certainly ace high with the boys of 548 and is as welcome around Guelph as pay day and 5 o'clock.

We are always glad to hear, through our excellent JOURNAL from our Brothers in Canada and also in the U. S. A., so let me say here to you, press secretaries, keep up the good work. I, and I'm sure many others, find many helpful suggestions and often a smile or two from the wisdom and wit of our writers.

Before closing this, my first attempt, let me name some of the worthy few who have nobly and successfully struggled to put Local No. 548 and Guelph, Ont., on the map of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to wit: president, Brother Samuel Howarth; vice president, Brother Angus Owens; recording secretary, Brother Russel Martin; financial secretary, Brother Harry Evans; and others who, although not holding office, are none the less worthy.

Now just a personal "hello" to my friends in Local No. 17 at Detroit, Mich., and if you ever come this way stop to see us and that goes for any Brother. We will at least make you welcome while you are here. We are always in good "spirits" here, you know.

A. W. KADWELL.

L. U. NO. 586, OTTAWA, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

As you scan these lines Christmas is near; most of us will be cracking nuts and some will be looking for them. So, let's have a drop of cheer for all. Things here are progressing slowly but entirely satisfactory. An open meeting is scheduled soon and we expect many new members. An attempt may be made to have only high grade men in the local, so union men only will be popular; the rest would have to be instructed and initi-

ated, or eliminated. Supers and bosses get lectures in fiery language on account of the men's inefficiency. Mr. Charles Geese, superintendent of the Comstock Company here, an old timer with the union, gets a little once in a while but takes it like a true hero.

White and Marquis are the trouble sleuths here; all shorts, grounds and mysterious behaviours are effectively solved by them. A new garage is going up and we note that W. Allen is paying all his men 80 cents. Other work looms in the future. With average luck we won't need to go on the bread line. A philosophy I believe as true tells us that in proportion to our means that we give to others, in like manner we will be given from higher sources in various ways, so let us not overlook the needy. With that I will resign and give you peace.

A Merry Christmas and God Bless you all.

EDWARD RUNGES.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

I dislike to disappoint the Brothers, but we are doing fine to keep 85 per cent of our men busy this winter, so please be advised.

Our local is as healthy as the most of them and our executive board is making some plans for a spring drive to get more shops and employers lined up.

A good sized job for G. M. C. is about closed and we will lose the company of a hundred good Brothers who have been with us for a month.

The wish of the correspondent from L. U. No. 58, who wished to see the proceedings of the Miami convention in the JOURNAL is a laudable one, but unfortunately is quite impossible, if the volume of the proceedings sent this local is any criterion.

The fishing was excellent, I swear, and the welcome accorded the delegates by the Miami local was quite equal, if not superior to that, and the courtesies shown by city officials and citizens was the same high calibre.

However, the important things that happened there could be better told by one more familiar with those conventions generally than I; but, Brother, you voice the desire of thousands.

Few changes in the laws were made, compared to the number submitted, but we hope to see results soon from the machinery set in motion for a straightening out of affairs within the I. A. T. S. E.

The idea expressed by the Brother from Anaconda L. U. No. 200, about an I. B. E. W. Home for Aged, is a good one, but if that were managed like so many others with which I am familiar, we are better without it, for no one is happy to be living in a jail where he is separated from this same "Mother," who has worked with him so faithfully all these years, except at regular "leisure" hours allowed for "visiting."

Hard as this may be to believe, I am familiar with that condition in not one, but more.

On the other side of the picture are some few that are managed better.

The correspondent from Topeka has had better experience with International Representatives than many locals we know of and we hope the next time one comes into this territory we can have some of that success.

The grasp of city politics shown by "Duke" of Toledo, brings back some of the sayings given local voters on vital questions of labor and employment when it seemed that the municipal plant was about to be handed to interests not favorable to organized labor as is the present board of commissioners who now handle the affairs.

The "poor slaves" never get out to vote more than 25 per cent, then they cry "What the h— is the matter with that guy" when

some politician is given something that hurts our conditions generally, yet they never see things as they should—it is themselves who are to be blamed.

Believe me, he is right when he says chambers of commerce and like institutions are to be watched for adverse actions and under-cover tactics.

Deer and bear season is now over and from reports coming through now nearly as many hunters were bagged as deer and why not, for they say 70,000 crossed the straits to hunt. What an army!

Those of our boys who went came back all together and without game, but vowing they will sit on a runway all day hereafter so as not to let that big buck get by without taking some lead.

Snappy weather and snow are our portion now for living in the north. How we would delight to snow-ball with some of the boys in Miami in another two weeks.

PAGE.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY, IND.

Editor:

Well, here goes a little news for Local Union No. 697, of Lake and Porter Counties, of Indiana. It's been a long time since the JOURNAL had a letter from us.

Work around here has not been very plentiful, but have tried to keep the boys going most of the time. We get lots of publicity through the press about the prosperity of the Calumet region. Well, there is, to a certain extent, but right now things are a bit slack in the building line and it does not look very promising for the winter. And we have winter with all the trimmings.

Our contractors are deeply regretting this situation, but are hoping that after the new year things will be brighter for all concerned.

There not being so much work in this territory, the boys thought that the business agent had better take on the job of press secretary along with his various other duties and let the Brotherhood at large know we are still in existence. Hope to have more pleasant news next time. Local Union No. 697 extends the Season's Greetings to all members of the Brotherhood.

RAY F. ABBOTT.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEX.

Editor:

The Houston Labor Messenger carried the following article by our business manager, Brother I. T. Saunders (It carried the announcement that L. U. No. 716 has stepped out and purchased a home):

"The Electrical Workers' Notes

"The Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 716 has been meeting in their new home for the past two weeks with large crowds present. It seems that everyone is exceptionally well pleased with the new quarters. We have our new hall equipped with upholstered theatre seats, which makes it mighty comfortable to the Brothers, and which makes it somewhat dangerous, that is to say, the dear Brothers may find themselves so comfortably situated that they may decide to stay all night, and of course with such luxurious surroundings, and easy seats to rest in, their powers of concentration are very much increased, which will have a tendency to make them concoct many schemes for the betterment of the local union. Therefore, much oratory and sideline conversation and small caucuses.

"The local union was presided over by the Grand Maharajah, better known as Art Ellis. This is not the title he assumes when he presides over Local Union No. 716, but the one

used when he takes over the gavel of another organization, where his will is supreme, and permits no questioning of his will and judgment. The Rajah had a smile like a mule eating cactus, and seemed to be very satisfied with himself, and permitted spasmodic outbreaks of oratory from every section of the hall.

"Seated opposite him was our congenial vice president, Brother C. V. Forster, who had pencil and paper in hand, and was dopping out high finance in large quantities for the Brothers. He, too, had a very congenial smile and disposition on this occasion.

"The new quarters provide a special room for the sheik and his assistant. You perhaps do not know who I mean when I say the sheik, so I will explain to you who this individual is. He is that fair-haired boy who has been trying to hide behind a pair of windshields since he returned from Miami, Fla. We have not learned whether or not he wears them in an effort to regain his eyesight since viewing the sights of Miami, or in an effort to look more dignified.

"This individual is none other than George Edgar Wood, our congenial financial secretary.

"I want to state for your information that this boy was very much enthused over the accommodations provided for himself and assistant, Brother Decker, and the pair of them acted very much like Shylocks while taking the filthy lucre from the dear Brothers, and seemed to enjoy the game very much.

"They work a combination on the Brothers in the ante room that ought to be prohibited by law. They train the lights on that beautiful head of hair of Brother Decker, in such a manner that it blinds the victim, and he is helpless while they go through him. Brother Decker is an able assistant to the sheik, their minds and hearts work in perfect harmony, and their slogan is 'Get the money.'

"The Rajah was not satisfied with the voluntary outbreaks of oratory, but called on everybody from the door keeper to the business manager to offer an old time testimonial, somewhat like those given by the Salvation Army, or any oldtime camp meeting, which was responded to very generously. In fact, this first meeting night was a regular cut-up, everybody had a good time.

"Our friends in the labor movement, or otherwise, are cordially invited to visit us in our new home at 700 Bell Avenue, at any time they feel disposed to. You needn't fear these two last-mentioned individuals, because they work only on members of the organization. Come and see us.

"This is written without the knowledge or consent of the Oil City Kid, and I therefore offer due apologies for same.

"I. T. S."

C. L. BYRAM,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

With much regret I announce that Brother T. M. Hart has taken a traveller and is leaving us. As vice president he has put forth every effort to build the local, donating his salary to the entertainment fund and taking off time from his work without compensation to help with organization work.

On November 22, we held an open meeting for all interested electrical workers in this district, but the interest seemingly didn't run very high and a small and very exclusive gathering was present to listen to the message which Brother George Woomer and Brother Slattery of the International Office, had for them. We also heard from a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Signal-

men, who is now working on an I. B. E. W. permit.

On December 27 we elect officers for the coming year. Come up to meeting and elect your man and see what the entertainment committee has to offer.

You men from Collinwood Shop get busy and convince Brother Berg that he is needed as committeeman at that point. Brother Berg has handled the job in a cool headed, efficient manner and does not deserve the raw deal that was handed him nor the oversight in not paying him what he has earned thrice over. This intentional buck-passing on this proposition, the savings fund and others is getting monotonous.

Let's get together, pep things up and make next year a better year. If we all put our shoulders to the wheel and not hang back because we cannot have our way, everything will run smoothly.

BILL BLAKE.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.

Editor:

Our contribution to the JOURNAL this month will necessarily be a short one. On November 8 the writer took the quick way of descending a 45 degree pole, with the result that I am resting more or less comfortably in a bed in Victoria Hospital, with a broken leg and dislocated ankle. October 31 saw one of the worst sleet storms that ever drifted across Manitoba and when it began to cool off in the evening things began to happen. Poles all over the province and city snapped like matches and wires like silk threads. The telephones got it worst and the damage to the system throughout the province is estimated to be around \$500,000. City service has been restored and a strong effort is being made to get the toll lines working but miles of rural and less important lines will likely remain buried in snow till spring. Light and power service, being heavier, suffered less.

Letters from some of my co-press secretaries reveal much the same thing as I tried to find. Not a word in the JOURNAL about the convention at Miami. We have a fine JOURNAL, Brother Editor, but I think you should at least have had a summary of the more important business which was transacted there. It cost this local \$250 in cold cash, over and above its monthly contributions to the convention fund, and I for one would like to hear more of what happened there than we have up to the present. What about it, Brothers of the rank and file? Will you make a statement in the JOURNAL, Brother Editor, as to why the business of this convention has been suppressed or has something been done that shouldn't have been done?

IRVINE.

P. S.—May Local No. 1037 convey to the officers and members of the entire Brotherhood a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: As was the custom, full reports of the convention were forwarded to each local union.]

L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

One of the first questions asked by the distant Brothers and fellow travelers is, "How is work in this or your section?" meaning is there much of it, and is there a place for me. Conditions and wages are generally secondary.

Work is now going on steadily, with all the absence of a building boom or sudden de-

mand for wire patchers. Most all of the membership has had steady employment throughout the summer months and fall season and from all indications will find sufficient work to tide them over this winter. Conditions are not so good but are gradually getting better. Wages are eight dollars per.

We have moved into our new quarters in the Labor Temple, that, I might also add, is that the Temple is new, just had its finishing touches put to it. Montgomery Ward's have just opened their new building in which this local and some of the members from Ft. Worth played an active part.

The labor unions of this city are making a concentrated drive on the open shop, and are asking that the support of the city's Chamber of Commerce be removed from it. The question is, can it survive on its own feet, without the chamber's support? Here's hoping that we shall see the time, not far distant, when we will see the exodus of this discrimination against organized labor, and employers of organized labor.

F. N. MONDAY.

L. U. NO. 1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

Our gavel, manipulated by the worthy hand of our good Brother, Ray Gillett, sounds the key note for order every Wednesday night at 8 p. m. Our distinguished Brother, George Wilds, also holds the vice president's chair at the other end of the hall with a dignified air.

Work in general is not piling up on our call boards to any extent at present, several of our Brothers are out on travelers at present.

Brother Mike Ambrose is in the sound department at the Fox Studios. Brother A. L. Speede is also with the MGM Studios and is now predominating out of Local No. 40, and we will leave it to Brother Speede to teach that bunch unionism Chicago style.

Our president, Brother Gillett, took a trip to Salt Lake City just to trample over the old pathways of the past and to visit old friends and to tell the boys how Santa Monica runs her local. I also had the pleasure of meeting Brother Kadey, formerly of Salt Lake City. The Brother is with the RKO Studios on lights. The studios are all covered by Local No. 40, I. B. E. W., of Hollywood, our next-door neighbor.

I was talking with one of the boys, from the Lasky Studios, a young fellow but an old timer in the business, who has gone through several strike experiences in his travels and a fellow that has bucked the electric game all over the United States. He has charge of the motor generating sets and I find it just as he says—"oo many of the young and inexperienced trying to run a local whereby the old timers never get a vote in their local as they are the men who are always busy on location or at the studio and continuous demand for their services and brain keeps them from getting to their local or even getting a chance to vote on an important problem. I think that it is these men who should get a vote as it is their brains and experience that make a local what it should be and worthy of its name.

I will state that you will find some very brilliant electricians connected with the studios. It is compulsory to have them but where there is one electrician there are 10 lamp pushers that class themselves as electricians. All these fellows know is how to trim a lamp and push a switch. The lamp feeds automatically and has a crater mechanism. So as long as the motor turns the lamp must function and any time the lamp is out of order the learned electrician takes it down the line for repairs.

Let some of these fellows hike a few sticks, tie a few primaries or follow a few contract shops awhile. Give them about 10 years on the line and then they will begin to realize that they don't know anything. These are the ones that it takes to run a local. Inject a few politicians along with them and see what the results are.

In gazing over the columns, I note where a Brother from L. U. No. 309, East St. Louis, Ill., contributes to these columns while on a sad mission to the laying away of his father. I must state that Brother has his obligations at heart and is a credit to organized labor. Brother J. B. Nugent, congratulations, to you and if all Brothers of this order displayed that spirit our battles would be easier won.

Well, the time is drawing near for old Saint Nick to appear and we will soon be starting the new year and before we know it there will be another election of officers in our ranks. If California could move some of her mountainous snow down upon us we would be right in line with an eastern Christmas. Still at that we have a lot of them bested, we can have the Christmas we like with or without snow. With an hour's drive, we can go to the mountain resorts and have all the snow we wish but who wants to go to the mountains this time of the year? And none of us own anything heavier than BVD's.

Before closing, we, the Brothers of Local No. 1154, Santa Monica, Calif., wish to extend to the International Officers and all the Brothers and readers of these columns a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

HORNBLOWER.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Just received our November WORKER and it reminds me that I have to hustle and get this on its way in time to get in the December issue.

We are glad to know that Local No. 308 is interested in organizing an auxiliary. I am sure if the men are interested the women are, too. We wish we could get more men in Tampa interested and maybe the local and auxiliary would have more attendance. So get busy, St. Petersburg, and let that New Year's resolution be "We must have an auxiliary."

Seeing that Local No. 108 didn't have a letter in the November WORKER, I guess I'll have to write the news—hoping, though that Brother Hamilton finds time to write this month.

Just at present all our men are working, which we are very proud to say. But there isn't any extra work, so don't start a rush to Tampa if in need of work.

We are very sorry to lose Brother and Sister Philips, who left last week to make their home in Virginia. Don't forget us, folks, and write us once in a while.

The November social was held on November 15. Only a few were present. I sincerely hope more will come next time. Thanks for the information in the WORKER about the union made hose. We demand the label here, but find that very few things carry it. If anyone has a list of union made goods or knows where we can get one, we will appreciate it very much if you let us know.

Hope to see more letters from auxiliaries in next month's WORKER than in last month's.

If any auxiliary member comes to Tampa

this winter we will be glad to have her visit our auxiliary. We meet the first Thursday in the month at 8 p. m., 105 West Woodlawn Avenue.

MRS. L. T. PAYNE,
Secretary,
511 East Park Avenue.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

This is Station LIVE-WIRE, Women's Auxiliary, of Jacksonville, Fla., broadcasting.

We were glad to see the letters of the other auxiliaries and to hear of their success, and wish them continued progress. We noticed the article on union made hose in the JOURNAL and was glad to get this information, as we have started a bulletin in which will be listed all union made articles and at which local store they are obtainable. This bulletin will be placed in the hall for reference. The committee procuring this information are furnished with a pamphlet issued by the union label trade department, American Federation of Labor, in order that they can furnish any merchant interested the information as to where they can procure these union made articles.

Our hallowe'en party, given in the hall, was a great success. Games and dancing furnished the entertainment for the evening. Prizes were awarded for the best and tackiest costumes. The refreshments served were pumpkin pie, doughnuts and coffee.

Local Union No. 177 recently moved into a new hall, which is much larger and nicer. It also has a room adjoining for the women to use for preparing refreshments.

We would be glad to correspond with any of the auxiliaries. Just address your letters to the writer of this letter.

The women's auxiliary of Local No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla., is now signing off.

You'll hear from us later.

MRS. R. FLEMING HEMPHILL,
326 W. 19th Street.

PANAMA CANAL IS HUGE ELECTRICAL PROJECT

(Continued from page 634)

are a tree-dwelling animal and travel along the branches inverted—upside down. They cannot walk in an upright position, dragging themselves along the ground. They are rated as the slowest of animals in movement and probably take hours in climbing the towers.

The Diesel plant, at Miraflores, consists of three six cylinder Nordberg engines of 3,750 horsepower, driving generators of 3,125 k. v. a., 2,300 volts, 25 cycles, 125 r. p. m. Complete satisfaction has been rendered by this plant and it is an economical improvement on the old steam plant of vertical Curtis turbines of 1908 vintage. When the new plant at Alajuela, up the Chagres River, is completed during the next few years the Panama Canal will be well provided with generating stations for any emergency.

The operators at these plants and substations are well organized, three out of 27 being non-union men. One is at Gatun sub, one at Gatun hydro, and one at Miraflores. Just what the reason is for their stand is not certain, and it seems impossible to win them over. One satisfaction they get is that they are not contributing to the cause and receive all the benefits from the efforts of their fellow workmen, without cost or effort on their part. Well—!

Read your JOURNAL faithfully. It will entertain you. It will aid you in solving problems. It will lighten the day's work.

Before the
**U.S.
SUPREME
COURT**
Special Cases
of interest to
LABOR

No. 122 (1)

Federal Radio Commission v. Gen. Elec. Co. & People of State of New York. Court of Appeals, Dist. of Columbia (31 F. (2) 630).

Whether the Court of Appeals erred in holding invalid the regulations of the Federal Radio Commission incorporated in General Order 40, upon which the assignments of all the broadcasting stations are based and the controversies among them determined. Whether the decision of the Court is supported by the evidence brought before the Commission. Whether in reviewing the orders of the Commission the Court of Appeals acts in an administrative or a judicial capacity. Whether it may find that a given broadcasting station has a right to broadcast, or whether in overruling the Commission, it must remand the case for further proceedings. Whether costs may be taxed against the Commission. Whether the Commission erred in refusing to continue the broadcasting station of the General Electric Company as a full time station. Whether the State of New York not an applicant for a broadcasting station had any standing on appeal. Whether the appeal was timely taken. Whether the decision of the Commission in this case was appealable.

(1) See No. 942, U. S. Supreme Court Service, Oct. Term, 1928.

(2) See No. 943, U. S. Supreme Court Service, Oct. Term, 1928.

(3) See No. 944, U. S. Supreme Court Service, Oct. Term, 1928.

No. 203

Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co. v. George Albey C. C. A. 6th Circuit (31 F. (2) 85).

Action in tort for personal injuries caused by defendant's electric high tension wire. Whether the defendant was negligent in failing to protect the wires or to give warning, or in permitting the wires to sag, so that they touched a ladder placed to climb to the roof of a shanty to do some construction work. Whether the plaintiff was contributorily negligent in using a ladder with steel braces, and in placing himself in a position of danger, knowing of the presence of the high tension wires.

No. 251

Rockwood Corp. of St. Louis v. Bricklayers' Local Union No. 1 of St. Louis, et al. C. C. A. Eighth Circuit (May 13, 1929).

Suit to enjoin the bricklayers' local union from calling a strike and otherwise interfering with petitioner's business in inter-

state commerce, in violation of the Federal Anti-Trust Acts. Whether a disagreement between carpenters and bricklayers as to whether the installation of "Rockwood" or plaster block is within the province of the former or the latter, comes within the decision of the Supreme Court in the Stone Cutters' case (274 U. S. 37). Whether the Circuit Court of Appeals erred in holding that material was within the province of bricklayers, and that there was no evidence of conspiracy.

No. 246

Chas. P. Howard and International Typographical Union v. Walter J. Weissman, et al. C. C. A. Seventh Circuit (31 F. (2) 689).

Whether the Circuit Court of Appeals erred in enjoining the International Typographical Union from putting into effect proposition 120 which effectuates the end of trade district unions as part of the structure of the I. T. U. Whether under the reserved power to amend its constitution the I. T. U. had a right to put the proposition into effect, without thereby affecting the property rights of the subsidiary local organizations.

Petitions for Writs of Certiorari
No. 220

General Electric Co. and Ernst Stoffregen v. Thos. E. Robertson, Comm'r. C. C. A. Fourth Circuit (30 F. (2) 495).

Suit by assignee of a German inventor to declare as valid a patent for certain improvements in electric arc welding methods and apparatus. Whether the fact that a German patent had been issued to the inventor on October 20, 1919, on an application filed October 11, 1915, precluded the granting of an American patent by reason of Sec. 4887 R. S. Whether the Circuit Court of Appeals erred in holding that the Treaty of Berlin between the United States and Germany which terminated the late war (42 Stat. 1939) did not have the effect of reviving and extending for the period of six months (to May 11, 1922), the right of German citizens to apply for a United States patent, if such rights are barred under Section 4886 and 4887, Revised Statutes.

No. 221

Royal Baking Powder Co. v. Federal Trade Commission, et al. Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia (32 F. (2) 966).

If, after a hearing, the Federal Trade Commission enters an order dismissing its proceedings, does it exhaust its jurisdiction in the case, or may it reopen the case and hear further evidence. Whether, under the circumstances, the act of the Commission in reopening the case was arbitrary and capricious, contrary to the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act with reference to the procedure prescribed therein, and without due process of law. Whether the proceedings in reopening the case are subject to review by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by writ of certiorari, or by injunction. Whether the sole remedy of a respondent in proceedings before the Federal Trade Commission is to appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals from an order of the Commission to cease and desist. Whether such an appeal is an adequate remedy of law, if the respondent before the Commission complains of injuries caused by the revocation of an order of dismissal and of irregular procedure employed by the Commission in revoking the order.

No. 204

Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. v. James Wheeler. Supreme Court of Missouri.

Action under the Federal Employers Liability Act, by an employee who was injured by a heavy wheel, which was let fall by one of the helpers moving the wheel. Whether there was sufficient evidence to show that the releasing of the grasp by one of the three men moving the wheel was negligence. Whether counsel for the plaintiff made prejudicial remarks to the jury, which should have required the trial court to set aside the verdict. Whether the trial court correctly instructed the jury on the meaning of contributory negligence.

No. 205

Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern Railroad Co. v. Herbert Yarn C. C. A., Eighth Circuit (31 F. (2) 717).

Action in tort for personal injuries caused by defendant's high tension wires, alleging negligence in failing to protect the wires and transformers, to give notice, to inspect, and to remove a steam pipe which was so close, that it came in contact with the wires when the plaintiff attempted to remove the pipe. Whether the plaintiff was contributorily negligent as a matter of law, if he knew of the position of the wires and knew of dangers, and the facts should therefore not have been submitted to the jury. Whether the negligence of the defendant was the proximate cause of the injury.

No. 37 (1)

Wabash Railway Co., et al. v. John Barclay, et al. On certiorari to the C. C. A. Second Circuit (30 F. (2) 260).

Suit to establish a dividend credit in favor of the Preferred Stock A, and to enjoin payment of dividends upon Convertible Preferred Stock B and Common Stock until such dividend credit shall be extinguished. Whether the Circuit Court of Appeals erred in holding that the non-cumulative preferred stock is, under the circumstances of the case, cumulative as to the earnings accruing in non-cumulative years, notwithstanding the fact that the Board of Directors, in the exercise of their discretion, had determined that such earnings should not be disbursed in dividends, but should be invested in the property.

Read your JOURNAL faithfully. It will entertain you. It will aid you in solving problems. It will lighten the day's work.

NIGHT WATCHMAN

By JAMES LEWIS HAYS

Night watchman I,
And while you sleep
I'm walking by
A gloomy wall
Round buildings
Shadowy and tall,
Beneath a sky
God knows how deep.

When radio
And pleasure car
No longer sound
And you're asleep.
It seems the great
Stars nearer creep,
And yet they're far—
God knows how far.

I love the four
Still hours of night
From one until
The morning bars
Lift up and send
My friends, the stars,
Behind the sky-wall
Out of sight.

ELECTRICAL CHRISTMAS COMES TO LOS ANGELES

(Continued from page 635)

Angeles, an area covering 45 city blocks. This necessitated the use of 129,000 feet of wire, approximately 25,000 lamp openings, the construction of 112 castles of 18 openings each, 30 wreaths, 40 feet in diameter with 40 light openings in each wreath; 48,000 feet of messenger cable was required to support the 12 miles of festoon streamers made for the job. Seven hundred strain insulators were required to support the messenger which carry the wreaths and streamers. Lamps ranging from 10 watts to 150 watts are being used. The estimated load to be carried is approximately 5,000 amps; this, to the best of our knowledge, is the largest temporary lighting job ever undertaken, and more able men than Mr. Chris Borneman and his shop steward, Mr. Jos. Cawthorne, Jr., would be hard to find to handle a project of this size. Chris (as he is known by the boys) has a number of jobs to his credit, which in their way, are just as large as this one. Among them was the wiring of the Pacific Southwest Exposition in Long Beach, his designing and construction of the Hollywood Bowl, where you who are lovers of music hear the not-to-be forgotten "symphony under the stars." His creation of the Indian Show at Ramona Village is another accomplishment.

Power Donated

Working in close harmony with Chris, Cawthorne and Feiders are Mr. Moody, Mr. Swanson and Mr. Cordelle of the Bureau of Power and Light of the City of Los Angeles. This great enterprise is leaving no stone unturned to make this project electrically perfect. Their crews are working in conjunction with the riggers and they are making it possible for us to have control of each block separately, and last, but not least, is the fact that the services of these men and power are being donated gratis.

The construction work at the studio required the efforts of 50 electrical workers from Local Union No. 40, 37 carpenters from Local Union No. 946, 32 painters and scenic artists from Local Union No. 235, 40 plasterers and staff workers from Local Union No. 755, 50 to 75 laborers from the utility workers, and the unstinting co-operation between the crafts was a thing that we of the studio local union are justly proud.

A unique feature of this Christmas festival is the broadcasting from four main stations of Christmas music three times each day. The units are all hidden inside the castles which surmount the lamp posts; this part of the program being taken care of by Freeman Lang, and we vouch to say that at no time in the past has any public address system been used in such an ingenious way or on such an enormous scale.

The program is being directed by a general committee, of which J. B. Van Nuys is chairman, Ben R. Meyer, treasurer, W. Ross Campbell, chairman of the finance committee. An operation committee headed by Beatty Stevens, ably assisted by Eugene G. Mitchell, secretary of the Retail Dry Goods Merchants Association.

Last Christmas the vicar was invited to dinner at the home of one of his members. He was seated at the table opposite a roast goose. As he took his seat he remarked: "Shall I sit so close to the goose?"

Thinking his words might be misconstrued, he turned to the lady next to him and said: "Excuse me, I meant the roast one."

And Thou, Bethlehem

ALEXANDER J. CODY, S. J.

As I went up to David's town
Beneath the starry night,
I met the shepherds coming
down
In rapturous delight.

They told me naught of golden
straw,
Nor ox, nor stable's place;
Their wondering eyes amazed
saw
The glory of a Face.

The Face the Prophets told
them of,
The Face of David's song,
When Mercy and Immortal
Love
Would cancel Adam's wrong.

From Bethlehem, so long the
least,
Despised in Israel's shame,
The Shepherd and Anointed
Priest,
And longed-for Leader came.

They told me naught of golden
straw,
Nor ox, nor stable's place;
Their wondering eyes beheld in
awe,
The gentle Saviour's Face.

(Published by request of Anthony J. Offerle, Ft. Wayne, Ind.)

AUTOS NOW CARRY BROTHERHOOD EMBLEM



Actual Size

Autoists of the I. B. E. W. persuasion, plying the mazy traffic of city streets, can now be proud of the radiator emblem, available at the international supply office, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Through the enterprise of Secretary Bugliazet this handsome emblem, in heavy enameled metal, durable as the best, in blue, white, and natural metal (gold), will make a decoration desirable for any car.

This is available at \$1.50 postpaid.

INCOME REDISTRIBUTION ENDS; LOWER CLASSES LOSE

(Continued from page 628)

viously includes those incomes above the last of the limits mentioned.

"Table III shows us the absolute amount of income received by each of these four classes in each year, and also the percentage of the total realized income of the nation obtained by each class. Chart I sets forth in graphic form the figures presented in Table III. A glance at the left-hand diagram in Chart I makes it clear that the great bulk of the income of the people of the United States is received by Class IV.

"We shall next consider the changes in the distribution that took place between 1916 and 1926. The diagram on the right hand side of Chart I shows that, between 1916 and 1921, the lowest income group was gaining at the expense of the higher income classes. Since 1921, the reverse process has been taking place, a larger proportion of the realized income of the nation being concentrated in the hands of the two higher income classes. At the close of the period, however, the large group of low incomes in Class IV was still in relatively a more advantageous position, as far as income is concerned, than it was in 1916. Class III lost ground between 1916 and 1921, but has since gained relatively to the other classes. However, the changes have not been violent, and the final position of Class III in 1926 was not materially different from what it was in 1916.

"Unfortunately, we cannot be certain whether conditions in 1916 were or were not reasonably typical of pre-war years. It is, of course, a well-known fact that many persons profited greatly in 1916, from op-

erations connected with the war in Europe. The extent to which such war profits affected the concentration of income in this country must remain a matter of conjecture, but their influence was presumably of considerable consequence in increasing above normal the proportion of income going to Class II and Class I."

Brain Able to Make One Fat Or Thin

A special nerve center in the brain to decide whether a person is to be fat or thin is the newest discovery of two German physiologists, Prof. Wilhelm Grünthal and Prof. Erich Grafe of Rostock University. This center probably controls, their experiments on animals have indicated, the rapidity with which a human body uses the energy of food. This is what physicians call the "basal metabolism" and which they now test in hospitals to aid the diagnosis of many kinds of disease. Other things equal, a woman whose basal metabolism is high uses up the energy of her food as rapidly as it is absorbed. She probably will be thin. On the other hand, a person with low basal metabolism is apt not to use up surplus food and to be fat, sometimes very fat. Until recently the ductless glands, especially the thyroid gland and the adrenal gland, have been

looked to as controlling these differences in basal metabolism. Extracts of these glands sometimes have been given to reduce fatness. Many physiologists have begun to suspect, however, that these glands are not entirely independent organs but that they, like other parts of the body, must accept control by the brain. Profs. Grünthal and Grafe, by their invention of a new way of injecting a solution of silver nitrate into one tiny spot of the brain of an experimental animal, have been able to stop the working of that small brain spot without damaging the brain anywhere else. In this way they have located a minute nerve center in the lower part of the brain, destruction of which lowers the animal's basal metabolism by two-thirds or more. Some of the animals thus treated become exceedingly fat. It is not improbable that exceedingly fat human beings may owe that condition to some accidental disease or injury of this same nerve center.

LOCAL SECRETARIES



Here's a prize that will add interest and inject enthusiasm into your next organization campaign—every Brother wants one. A handsome finger ring in 14-karat green and white gold, with the I. B. E. W. "Lightning Flash"—priced **\$10**

Table IV—Per Capita Income in each of Four Classes of Income Recipients.

Cal- en- dar Year	CURRENT DOLLARS				1913 DOLLARS			
	Class IV	Class III	Class II	Class I	Class IV a	Class III b	Class II c	Class I c
1916	\$ 971	\$8,295	\$53,535	\$355,239	\$887	\$7,796	\$50,315	\$333,871
1917	1,142	9,872	56,579	328,510	888	8,216	47,908	278,163
1918	1,356	9,814	40,987	266,947	880	7,091	30,451	198,326
1919	1,471	11,954	50,128	262,766	818	7,551	32,936	172,645
1920	1,692	12,556	42,881	190,322	832	6,954	24,658	109,443
1921	1,437	8,501	38,840	151,552	835	5,078	23,299	90,913
1922	1,441	11,197	45,993	219,648	906	7,027	28,603	136,597
1923	1,601	11,918	47,409	215,923	990	7,419	29,355	133,698
1924	1,608	12,832	52,995	262,125	991	7,998	32,957	163,013
1925	1,646	15,126	67,479	376,479	992	9,229	41,121	229,420
1926	1,699*	14,861	66,531	391,762	1,019*	9,073	40,617	239,171

RELATIVE PER CAPITA INCOME
Income in 1916=1.00

Cal- en- dar Year	CURRENT DOLLARS				1913 DOLLARS			
	Class IV	Class III	Class II	Class I	Class IV	Class III	Class II	Class I
1916	1.00d	1.00d	1.00d	1.00d	1.00d	1.00d	1.00d	1.00d
1917	1.18	1.19	1.06	.92	1.00	1.05	.95	.83
1918	1.40	1.18	.77	.75	.99	.91	.61	.59
1919	1.52	1.44	.94	.74	.92	.97	.65	.52
1920	1.74	1.51	.80	.54	.94	.89	.49	.33
1921	1.48	1.02	.73	.43	.94	.65	.46	.27
1922	1.48	1.35	.86	.62	1.02	.90	.57	.41
1923	1.65	1.44	.89	.61	1.12	.95	.58	.40
1924	1.66	1.55	.99	.74	1.12	1.03	.66	.49
1925	1.70	1.82	1.26	1.06	1.12	1.18	.82	.69
1926	1.75*	1.79	1.24	1.10	1.15*	1.16	.81	.72

a. Amount in current dollars divided by weighted average of indices for urban employees, farmers, farm laborers, and \$5,000 class.
b. Amount in current dollars divided by index for \$5,000-\$25,000 class.

c. Amount in current dollars divided by index for \$25,000 class.
d. The year 1916 may not be typical. It is used as a base merely because it happens to be the first year for which data are available.
*Preliminary estimate.

Table III—Amounts and Percentages of the Total Realized Income of the People of the United States reported as received by classes representing fixed proportions of all Income Recipients.

	Cal- en- dar Year	Entire Realized Income of the People of the United States	Class IV The 99% of Income Recipients Having the Lowest Incomes	Class III The Richest 1% of Income Recipients Excluding Classes I and II	Class II The Richest 1% of Income Recipients Excluding Class I	Class I The Richest 1% of Income Recipients
Income of Class in Millions of Dollars	1916	\$43,288	\$37,168	\$2,885	\$1,862	\$1,373
	1917	51,331	44,531	3,500	2,006	1,294
	1918	60,408	54,268	3,570	1,491	1,079
	1919	65,949	58,729	4,340	1,820	1,060
	1920	73,999	67,159	4,530	1,547	763
	1921	63,371	58,191	3,130	1,430	620
	1922	65,925	59,125	4,175	1,715	910
	1923	74,337	67,077	4,540	1,806	914
	1924	77,135	68,935	5,000	2,065	1,135
	1925	81,931	71,621	5,985	2,670	1,655
	1926	85,548*	75,148*	5,975	2,675	1,750
Per Cent of Total Realized Income of Nation	1916	100.00	85.86	6.66	4.30	3.17
	1917	100.00	86.75	6.82	3.91	2.52
	1918	100.00	89.84	5.91	2.47	1.79
	1919	100.00	89.05	6.58	2.76	1.61
	1920	100.00	90.76	6.12	2.09	1.03
	1921	100.00	91.83	4.94	2.26	.98
	1922	100.00	89.69	6.33	2.60	1.38
	1923	100.00	90.23	6.11	2.43	1.23
	1924	100.00	89.37	6.48	2.68	1.47
	1925	100.00	87.42	7.30	3.26	2.02
	1926	100.00	87.84*	6.98*	3.13*	2.05*

*Preliminary estimate.

SALLY'S SOLUTION

SALLY was so absorbed in her neat rows of figures that she didn't hear the tap on her apartment door, when suddenly a gay voice trilled: "Hello, you old budget-shark, put the dingy housekeeping books away and let's go to a movie. Something should be done about that dark blue expression you are wearing."

"O Kitty, please go away and leave me to my misery," wailed Sally. "I've just got to juggle these figures some more and see if they can't be stretched to cover the bare spots."

"But you told me that last night and here you are as hard at it as ever. When you beat a typewriter all day, why spend your evenings adding and subtracting? What's it all about any way? You wouldn't be tempted to confide in me would you, knowing what they say about two heads being better'n one? I'll accept the honor of being the blockhead."

"Well, if you're that interested, I wish you'd tell me how my Christmas Savings of \$100.00 can be made to cover \$125.00 expenses."

"But I thought your Christmas Savings were \$150.00, Sally!"

"They are, but that extra \$50.00 is for insurance. After Dad's death last year, I promised Mother I would take care of her insurance premium, and also take out policies on Billy (my brother in high school, you know) and myself. Now she writes that the Society she is insured in has raised its dues; it is making it old line insurance, and as Mother is forty-eight years old, it makes considerable difference."

Kitty's blue eyes clouded for a moment, and then a thought seemed to strike her.

"Say, Sally, isn't your married brother, Ed, an electrician?"

"Why yes, but what has that got to do with it?"

Without answering, Kitty sat thinking for a minute and then jumped to her feet and made a dash for the door, but just before closing it, poked her head back in to say, "If I give you an idea will you go to the movie with me tonight?"

"If the idea is any good, I sure will—but where are you bound for—not going to rob a bank or anything?"

She heard a muffled "... the Jones family—apartment 36 . . . electrician . . . back in a minute . . ." and the door closed smartly. For ten quiet minutes she was left to mull over the tiresome figures again, and then a brisk rattle and bang of the door and in danced Kitty waving a magazine.

"Now look here, if your brother Ed is an electrician, why aren't you, Billy and your Mother eligible for this? Seems to me that \$7.20 a year, three times that, \$21.60 for the three of you, is a lot different from the fifty dollars you're fussing over."

"But my goodness, Kitty—let me look at that again—I can hardly believe it! Now why do you suppose Ed hasn't written me about this?"

"Don't you know, Sally, that men, the dear creatures, are too busy with their own troubles to be thinking of yours, and besides he's probably intending to write you about this wonderful opportunity . . . when he gets around to it."

Then Kitty, being a young lady of determined ideas, reached for Sally's hat, saying "And now that the Christmas shopping and other worries are disposed of, do we go to that movie?"

"Not only that, Kitty, you angel, but I'll buy the tickets. Let's go!"

How many more are worrying over insurance premiums with the solution at hand? Write us for information, or better still, send in your application (on opposite page) for insurance in the

ELECTRICAL WORKER'S FAMILY GROUP

(See Reverse Side for Cost and Age Limits)

APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FAMILY POLICY

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

Washington, D. C.

I certify that I am the of a member
 (Give relationship)

of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No., and I hereby apply for

units or \$ life insurance, and will pay \$ each
 for same. (Year, half-year, quarter or month)

I certify that I have no impairment in my health or physical condition, and no deformity, except

.....
 (State any exceptions)

Date of Birth Occupation Race
 (Month-Day-Year)

Birthplace Sex

Beneficiary Relationship
 (State full name and relationship of person to whom insurance is to be paid at your death)

Address of Beneficiary

My name is
 (Print your name in full—not initials. If married use own name, such as "Helen Smith" and not husband's name, as "Mrs. James Smith")

My address is
 (Street and number—City and State)

Date
 (Signature in full)

Fill in this application and send to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C., with check or money order for the first year's premium.

(The Union Cooperative Insurance Association reserves the right to reject any application for this insurance for any cause whatever and in case of rejection will return to the applicant the full amount of the payment forwarded with this application. The insurance will become effective on date issued by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association at its Home Office in Washington, D. C.)

QUESTIONS ON BACK HEREOF TO BE ANSWERED IF APPLICANT IS A MINOR

(Family Group Policy—Application Copyright, 1928, J. R. Biggs)

Cut Here

Cut Here

SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS

Additional Information to be Furnished if Applicant is a Minor.

1. Father of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
2. Mother of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
3. Premiums will be paid by:	Name	
	Address	

.....
(Signature of Parent or Guardian)

NOTE: Age limits, 1 to 50 years.

Issued in units of \$250.00.

Limit of insurance for any one person:

Ages 1-5, inclusive—\$250.00.

Ages 6-50, inclusive—\$500.00.

Cost per unit:

If paid annually, \$3.60.

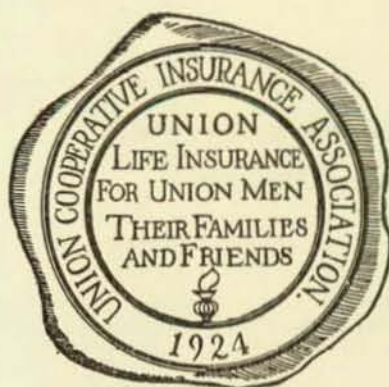
Semi-annually, \$1.80.

Quarterly, 90 cents.

Monthly, 30 cents or "Penny a Day."

Receipts issued for premium payments will show date next payment is due. No additional premium notices will be sent.

Make Checks Payable to
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS
 G. M. Bugniazet
 and Send with Application to the International Brotherhood of
 Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.



IN MEMORIAM

H. A. Berry, L. U. No. 68

We, the members of Local Union No. 68 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Denver, Colo., are called upon to pay our last tribute of respect to our Brother, H. A. Berry, who departed from us in the prime of life while working at his profession; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in Brotherly love, extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 68, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the I. B. E. W. for publication.

P. J. FORSYTHE,
E. M. HAGLUND,
G. M. JOHNSON,
Committee.

Eugene E. Allen, L. U. No. 80

We, the members of Local Union No. 80 of Norfolk, Va., bow to the Almighty God, who has taken from our midst Brother Eugene E. Allen.

We extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy, and commend them to God for comfort in their hour of sorrow; and therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory, a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

W. R. MATHEWS,
J. B. GRAY,
D. M. HOFNER,
Committee.

M. H. Grimm, L. U. No. 306

Whereas the members of L. U. 306, I. B. E. W., deeply regret the death of our friend and Brother, M. H. Grimm; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family, a copy spread on the minutes of the local union and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

R. A. FIRISH,
L. E. FOLKES,
P. LONG,
Committee.

John W. Kinney, L. U. No. 306

Since it has pleased Almighty God in his divine wisdom to come into our midst and summon our faithful and respected Brother, J. W. Kinney, to the Great Beyond, it is fitting that we pause and contemplate with respect and admiration his manly attributes and noble championship of those things most admirable in a Brother and fellow workman; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his passing L. U. No. 306, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal friend and Brother;

Resolved, That we extend our sincere regrets and sympathy to the family and relatives;

Resolved, That our charter be draped to his memory for 30 days;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes of this meeting;

Resolved, That a copy also be sent to the official Journal of I. B. E. W. for publication.

R. A. FIRISH,
PAUL LONG,
L. E. FOLKES,
Committee.

Elmer J. Turner, L. U. No. 66

The Grim Reaper again visited us and claimed our dearly beloved Brother, Elmer J. Turner. It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 66 of Houston, Texas, mourn the sudden death of so true and loyal a member, who was accidentally killed in the performance of his duty on October 15, 1929.

Whereas we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family and may their sorrow be lessened by knowing

that, though his work was not finished, it was well done and may God in His infinite wisdom bless and comfort them.

Resolved, That as a last tribute to the memory of Brother Turner, the charter of Local Union No. 66 shall be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy to our Journal for publication.

J. M. LOVELESS,
GEO. T. SMITH,
G. A. PRINE,
A. J. BANNON,
Committee.

Lorren J. Prevo, L. U. No. 205

Whereas our Father, in all His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our Brother, Lorren J. Prevo;

Whereas in the passing of Brother Prevo, Local Union No. 205 has lost one who was an inspiration to fellow man.

Passing several years with bad luck following him and his family, he continued to smile through it.

Always ready with a smile when his Brothers of Local Union No. 205 knew he had little to encourage such tolerance.

Faithful to what was termed loyalty to the tenets of I. B. E. W. to a herceness.

Local Union No. 205 hopes that we may all take a lesson from this Brother's life among us.

Whereas words are only inadequate; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere regrets and sympathy to the family and relatives;

Resolved, That our charter be draped to his memory for 30 days;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes of this meeting;

Resolved, That a copy also be sent to the official Journal of I. B. E. W. for publication.

EARL B. O'HARA,
Recording Secretary.

Christian S. Kettenring, L. U. No. 51

Whereas Local Union No. 51, I. B. E. W., of Peoria, Ill., deeply regrets the passing away of our esteemed Brother, Christian S. Kettenring, on October 25, 1929; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family, that they may be strengthened in their sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Kettenring's family, a copy to the Journal of Electrical Workers and a copy be spread upon our minutes.

L. T. HENRY,
F. W. MATTLIN,
WILLIAM REED,
Committee.

D. J. McCalahan, L. U. No. 70

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, D. J. McCalahan;

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 70, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory to him and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. T. FAATZ,
Recording Secretary.

Frank Hopper, L. U. No. 102

Whereas the Supreme Power has called from our midst our esteemed Brother, Frank Hopper; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 102, I. B. E. W., deeply regret the sad event which deprives us of a friend and deprives the organization of a true, loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in Brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss, and extend to his family

our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 102, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, and that a copy be sent to the International Office to be published in the official Journal.

ALVA BENNETT,
EDUARD L. BALL,
PETER HOEDEMAEKER,
Resolution Committee.

W. A. Walker, L. U. No. 28

Whereas in His wisdom the Creator has seen fit to call from us Brother W. A. Walker; and Whereas this Local Union, No. 28, I. B. E. W., feels the loss of another member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to his bereaved wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in our minutes, one sent to the family and one to our official Journal for publication.

T. J. FAGEN,
Financial Secretary.

Robert B. Newell, L. U. No. 26

Whereas Almighty God has again reached forth into our midst and has taken from among us one who has constantly striven to attain the ideals for which this organization was founded; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 26, I. B. E. W., deeply regret the death of our friend and Brother, Robert B. Newell, therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

Submitted by E. G. BOSS and adopted by Local Union No. 26.

Frank W. Ellison, L. U. No. 500

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 500, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our Brother and fellow worker, Frank W. Ellison, who was taken from our midst during line of duty; and

Whereas we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his bereaved loved ones who are left, may their burden be lightened by knowing that his work on this earth has been well done and may God in His infinite wisdom bless and comfort them; therefore be it

Resolved, That our membership stand in silent tribute to his memory while our charter be draped; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent his bereaved loved ones, one to our Journal for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of our regular meeting.

D. S. McDONALD,
P. W. STOWE,
Committee.

Peter Mohr, L. U. No. 794

It is with regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 794, I. B. E. W., records the passing into eternal life of Brother Peter Mohr; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy and condolence to those who remain to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy to the late Brother's family; and be it further

Resolved, That the local union stand in silence for one minute in respect to the memory of Brother Mohr and the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. F. COLLIER,
DEMPSEY C. S. EMONS,
G. R. NORDQUIST,
Committee.

M. E. Williams, L. U. No. 125

Again the final call has come to one of our members, and Local Union No. 125 pays homage to the memory of Brother M. E. Williams, who has passed on.

Though often in the past our ranks have been thus broken, yet each new vacancy finds us more conscious of the inadequacy of human words to express the sustaining comfort which we would extend to those who are left behind. The most that we can say is this: "He was one of us, and we sorrow with you."

In memory of Brother Williams, the charter

of this local shall be draped for 30 days, and this tribute shall be spread upon our minutes, copies being sent to his loved ones, and to our Journal for publication.

DALE B. SIGLER,
MERLE D. A. CARR,
R. I. CLAYTON,
Committee.

Ferd Hayes, L. U. No. 481

Whereas Almighty God has seen fit to take our Brother, Ferd Hayes, from Local Union No. 481, his friends, and family; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Local Union No. 481, as a union in Brotherly love, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, relatives, friends and members of Local Union No. 481; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in due respect to his memory, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to our official Journal for publication and a copy to be spread on the minutes of our local union.

CHAS. LERTZ,
OSCAR DUNN,
THOS. HOEFLING,
Committee.

H. Ray Watson, L. U. No. 400

It is with sorrow and regret that the members of Local No. 400 mark the passing of one of our Brothers, H. Ray Watson. To his memory we pay the just tribute that is due to one possessing his splendid qualities as a man, a friend and business agent.

Whereas we extend to his family who are left behind our sincerest sympathy and condolence; be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of Brother H. Ray Watson, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to our Brotherhood's official Journal for publication.

PERCY B. SCISCO,
Press Secretary.

John W. English, L. U. No. 77

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 77 deeply regret the passing of our friend and Brother, John W. English; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and this memorial be sent to his wife, and a copy to our official Journal for publication.

H. B. STALLCOP,
O. M. ANDERSON,
H. L. O'NEILL,
Committee.

EUROPE OR AMERICA, WHICH?

(Continued from page 622)

lent them a helping hand, this would certainly not enhance the prestige of the I. L. O. It would be very regrettable indeed if the I. L. O. were to do work with the aid of these \$25,000 which might promote competition—even unfair competition! I admit that I quite understand Ford's motives. Filene said to us straight out: "If you will not undertake the inquiry, Ford will certainly find some other way of getting it done." We are of the same opinion. We have indeed asked ourselves the question—why does Ford apply to the I. L. O. at all? For him it is nothing at all to conduct the enquiry himself, i. e., to ascertain what is the purchasing power of wages in Marseilles and Dusseldorf. But what he was anxious about, was to get authentic figures. He has therefore even suggested the possibility of adding to the commission economic experts who may be able to confirm the accuracy of the figures. Since the matter has now been really decided upon, these figures are to be actually computed. It is perhaps better for these figures to be checked by the I. L. O., and for us, too, to be able to examine them. But this checking, this kind of attestation of the figures by the I. L. O. must not be used at any given moment against the I. L. O. and its work. If my comments were to result in the American employers' assuring us that they are playing an honest game and in their promising not to use their financial

means as indirect subsidies, we should welcome their doing so.

"So, it is an employer here who says to us quite openly that we must always impute the worst motives to an employer!"

Musicians, Can Now Compose On Typewriters

The task of composing music on a typewriter, often called an impossibility both by musicians and experts on mechanics, is reported to have been accomplished by an Italian musician and mechanician, Signor Andrea Ferretto. Written music is the most complex of all equivalents of language. Not only are there the 90 or 100 notes, each of a distinct pitch, which can be played on some musical instrument, but these notes must be placed in proper positions on the musical staff, each note must indicate its proper length of time, notes must be linked together in threes or other phrases, expression marks must be added, and, what is perhaps the greatest difficulty of all, it must be possible to write series of notes in the different keys of conventional music. With pen and ruled paper the musician learns to write this complicated language as readily as he uses the 26 letters of the alphabet but no machine previously constructed has had mechanical brains able to do this satisfactorily. Signor Ferretto's device for which this success is claimed resembles a typewriter to which have been added cams and gears and levers like those of a mechanical calculator. Its 64 keys are like typewriter keys except that they can be locked temporarily when depressed. In addition, levers and knobs control gearing which permits composition in any key. There is even a mechanism similar to that used on linotype machines, by which the

line of music can be "justified," so that it ends always with the end of a musical measure.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1929, TO AND INCLUDING NOVEMBER 30, 1929

Local	Name	Amount
415	H. D. Mitchell	\$1,000.00
I. O.	T. J. Bowen	1,000.00
51	C. S. Kittenring	1,000.00
481	F. Hayes	1,000.00
134	W. J. Kelly	1,000.00
20	Jos. Koller	1,000.00
205	L. J. Prevo	1,000.00
134	Wm. Engenhardt	1,000.00
75	Aug. Kuhl	1,000.00
3	J. A. Reider	825.00
58	C. E. Joseph	1,000.00
103	V. E. Kester	1,000.00
134	H. M. Cannaven	650.00
134	J. F. Boyle	1,000.00
80	E. E. Allen	650.00
134	M. Czajkowski	1,000.00
26	R. B. Newell	1,000.00
3	J. F. Burns	650.00
3	M. Cagney	1,000.00
794	Peter Mohr	475.00
306	J. W. Kenney	300.00
134	J. F. Cleary	1,000.00
I. O.	C. W. Kelley	1,000.00
254	Martin Anderson	1,000.00
134	V. Singer	1,000.00
134	Carl Anderson	1,000.00
125	A. D. Hay	1,000.00
134	C. J. Boekholtz	1,000.00

Claims paid Nov. 1 to and including Nov. 30, 1929 \$25,550.00
Claims previously paid 1,767,061.10

Total claims paid \$1,792,611.10

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100	.75	Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	4.50
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Ledger, Financial Secretary's 400 pages	8.75
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00	(Extra Heavy Binding)	
Buttons, S. G. (medium)	1.75	Labels, Metal, per 100	1.25
Buttons, S. G. (small)	1.50	Labels, Paper, per 100	.15
Buttons, R. G.	.75	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped	2.50	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Books, set of	14.00	Permit Card, per 100	.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.00	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book (300 receipts)	2.00
Book, Day	1.50	Receipt Book (750 receipts)	4.00
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.35
Carbon for receipt books	.65	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Charm, vest chain slide	5.00	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Ring, 14 karat gold	9.50
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Ring, 14 karat green and white gold	10.00
Single Copies	.10	Seal, cut of	1.00
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Seal	4.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index	6.50	Traveling Cards, per dozen	.75
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00	Working Cards, per 100	.50
		Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50

FOR E. W. B. A.

Application Blanks, per 100	.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Book, Minute	1.50	Single Copies	.10
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Rituals, each	.25
		Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75

METAL



1225

LABEL

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Beautiful, timely books for service—pocket size; completely illustrated with diagrams and charts; simplified, easy to read and understand. No electrical man can afford to pass up this opportunity. Extremely low price; buy on your own terms.

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PLAN 1—ONE BOOK A MONTH

Please enter my subscription to "Audels New Electric Library" to consist of twelve volumes, price \$1.50 a volume (\$10.50 for the seven volumes now ready). Mail one volume each month and as they are received, I will mail you \$1.50 promptly.

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Please ship me for one week's free trial the first seven volumes of "Audels New Electric Library." \$1.50 each (\$10.50 for the seven volumes now ready). The remaining five volumes to be mailed as issued at \$1.50 a volume. If satisfied, I will mail you 50c or more each week as payment for the first seven books and I will pay for the last five numbers as I receive them at \$1.50 each.

PLAN 3—CASH PRICE \$9.98

Please ship me postpaid "Audels New Electric Library" for which I enclose remittance \$9.98 in full payment for the seven volumes now ready. You are to ship me on one week's trial the remaining five volumes as they are issued for which I will either pay \$1.50 each as received or return to you. This price is based on 5% cash discount.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
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ILLUSTRATED

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NATION-WIDE TOUR FOR R. U. R. MACHINE DRAMA

(Continued from page 632)

thank thee for having given me toil. Enlighten Domin (the engineer in charge) and all those who are astray; destroy their work, and aid mankind to return to their labors, let them not suffer harm in soul or body; deliver us from the Robots, and protect Helena. Amen." In the tense third act, he and Domin, the managing engineer, argue their points of view. Domin is the producer in industry, not the sordid money grabber.

Alquist: It was a crime to make Robots.

Domin: No, Alquist, I don't regret that even today.

Alquist: Not even today?

Domin: Not even today, the last day of civilization. It was a colossal achievement.

Busman (Sotto voce): Three hundred sixty million.

Domin: Alquist, this is our last hour. We are already speaking half in the other world. It was not an evil dream to shatter the servitude of labor—the dreadful and humiliating labor that man had to undergo. Work was too hard. Life was too hard. And to overcome that—

Alquist: Was not what the two Rossums dreamed of. Old Rossum only thought of his God-less tricks and the young one of his millions. And that's not what your R. U. R. shareholders dream of either. They dream of dividends, and their dividends are the ruin of mankind.

Domin: To hell with your dividends. Do you suppose I'd have done an hour's work for them? It was for myself that I worked, for my own satisfaction. I wanted man to become the master, so that he shouldn't live merely for a crust of bread. I wanted not a single soul to be broken by other people's machinery. I wanted nothing, nothing, nothing to be left of this appalling social structure. I'm revolted by poverty. I wanted a new generation. I wanted—I thought—

Alquist: Well?

Domin: I wanted to turn the whole of mankind into an aristocracy of the world. An aristocracy nourished by millions of mechanical slaves. Unrestricted, free and consummated in man. And maybe more than man.

Alquist: Super-man?

Domin: Yes.

But it is too late to have what they think make any difference. Like an irrepressible, inevitable tide of lava, the Robots press about the office, and destroy. Only one person is allowed to live, and that is Alquist. The chief of the Robots declares, "He works with his hands like the Robots."

It comes about that Robots own and control the world. Alquist sits alone in the laboratory trying to make experiments. "I am only a builder" he laments, "I work with my hands, I have never been a learned man. I cannot create life." But he must create life, for Robots are dying off, and cannot be replaced. Then follows a magnificent ending, not unhappy, not fantastical that lifts the drama to the level of literature.

R. U. R. is not reactionary. It is an effort to hold up to society a record of eternal values, the dignity of work, the joy of creation, the pleasure in little things, and the decency of human life.

"Conditions under which human life is exploited and human freedom is denied are intolerable not only to the oppressed but to fair-minded, liberty-loving men and women."
—Samuel Gompers.

What Is Sound Investment?

By DWIGHT L. HOOPINGARNER,

Executive Secretary,

American Construction Council

EDITOR'S NOTE: Realizing the need of diverting money from speculation to investment, the American Construction Council has undertaken to analyze the building situation in a frank, realistic fashion.

Recent developments in the speculative securities market demonstrate once again the need for an active and continuous recognition on the part of the American investing public, and especially persons of moderate means, of the principles of sound investment practice based upon real utility and stable values as found for example in the legitimate phases of building operations. The investing public can do well to employ regularly a much greater portion of its funds, largely diverted the past year into speculative channels, in the ownership of its own homes or in conservative mortgages or other prime securities in properly conceived and properly conducted buildings or other constructive projects that serve necessary purposes, such as home building or modern industrial structures or needed public improvements. This will not only serve the purpose of sound investment but greatly help in preventing possible unemployment in the building trades and also in the many lines of industry and commerce that in turn feed the construction industry itself or follow in its path. New construction of the right kind, as well as rebuilding and remodeling of basically well-built business structures serving a useful purpose and the modernizing of homes and home equipment, can be very advantageously conducted with these purposes in view at this time. The present seasonal decline in building activities also offers a good building market for these purposes.

This does not mean that the public should blindly encourage all sorts and kinds of building, for as the American Construction Council pointed out in a note of warning sounded during the onrush of the construction boom over six years ago, unrestricted speculative building is itself a real danger and certain basic requirements are as necessary for safe building investment and home ownership as in other major fields of investment.

The lone investor, of course, cannot always make a direct personal investigation of all factors entering into a particular building investment, but he can take precautionary steps to learn from the loaning institutions and through other appropriate channels such as his own bank that such factors are being cared for and should insist upon being fully acquainted with those factors before putting his money into building or real estate securities. He should also acquaint himself thoroughly with the general details of mortgage bond procedure and other forms of real estate securities. Every building must be considered as a separate problem, but it is generally acknowledged that there is no class of commercial investment safer than

the right kind of mortgage or other real estate securities.

Among the more important requirements to be borne in mind by the building investor are the following: First, remember that for sound investment both safety of the principal and return on the money invested are essential, the problem being to get the proper balance between these two factors in each particular case for as the former increases the latter tends to decrease. Second, deal only with reliable investment houses or other reputable loaning institutions, securing advice when possible from several independent sources. Third, consider the purpose of the building, bearing in mind the future as well as the present demand for such a building with respect to its possible earning capacity. Fourth, consider the location of the building as related to its use, bearing in mind the possible future shifting of business and residential centers. Fifth, make sure that the general type and design of the building harmonizes with its purpose and its location. Sixth, make certain that the quality of construction is good both as to materials and workmanship throughout with regard to the purpose intended to be served by it, and that the improvement is an economical one for this purpose, insisting that reliable architects and contractors have charge of the construction and that they use only quality materials. Seventh, carefully consider the earning capacity of the building for the future as well as for the present, including not only the cost of construction itself but also the cost of the land and other financing, taxation, assessments, and the like, and the future market conditions for the type of occupancy that the building is intended to serve. Eighth, a point frequently overlooked is that the investor should insist upon a higher character of management for the building after its completion, making certain that the terms of the loan on the building require that the owner provide and maintain first-class supervision of the building in every way over the entire period of the investment.

When such basic requirements are once met, no field of industrial activity can do more to stimulate and permanently maintain the prosperity of the nation than does the construction industry in its many phases, for since construction both creates and maintains wealth it is a national asset of the first magnitude in character as well as volume of wealth produced by it. Its influence reaches from the raw materials at the mine or quarry or clay bank or forest through the factories and agencies of transportation to the final installation of the finished materials in the school, courthouse, store, factory, highway or home. It also stimulates the many allied lines of commerce and industry that follow along with construction, as, for example, house furnishings, school and office equipment and the like. Better construction conditions, therefore, mean better business for everybody, and the public can with advantage to all concerned put its money into the right kind of building investments.

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LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM OCTOBER 11 TO NOVEMBER 10, 1929



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
1	10781	11625	94	717284	717300	211	286476	286500	350	995567	995590
1	925851	926144	95	558424	558434	211	796851	796995	351	978771	978776
1	804423	805100	96	377752	377865	212	578992	579364	352	555532	555564
1	125209	125250	99	572986	573000	213	749954	750344	353	781433	781900
2	567371	567540	99	626551	626630	214	996443	996459	354	672234	672281
3	Series A 8380-8400		101	574334	574345	214	674315	674321	355	638492	
3	" A 9291-9300		102	817243	817347	214	754698	754820	356	970475	970491
3	" A 9828-9862		103	734183	734430	215	85222	85246	358	374933	375000
3	" A 10117-10125		104	786711	786860	216	833098	833106	358	861351	861406
3	" B 2379-2384		105	247698	247807	217	983530	983536	363	304998	304046
3	" D 2492-2519		106	309699	309750	224	799889	799939	367	832911	832940
3	" D 2728-2729		106	909351	909360	226	659711	659740	368	127386	127403
3	" F 4050-4052		107	195694	195732	229	683992	684000	369	426485	426535
4	647107	647122	108	568113	568136	229	654201	654205	371	624111	624121
5	931851	931959	109	648576	648580	232	265087	265107	372	633096	633130
5	870051	870350	110	892101	892234	233	592366	592396	373	429121	429127
6	457485	457500	110	741967	742100	235	973675	973695	375	738630	738707
6	812601	812700	111	996781	996789	236	661137	661141	377	782843	782945
7	862101	862188	113	836704	836744	237	476536	476580	382	627959	627985
7	311953	312006	114	733593	733619	238	313177	313225	384	724420	724425
10	610557	610600	116	547367	547452	239	394178	394180	387	651857	651869
12	800606	800623	117	631344	631400	240	857611	857620	392	467593	467723
14	65112	65132	119	989660	989666	241	606717	606735	393	853913	853940
16	671321	671335	120	224545	224590	242	730353	730356	394	610854	610866
17	888181	889100	122	852021	852190	243	993771	993786	396	302167	302210
17	929601	930080	124	922101	922615	246	306448	306525	397	299086	299142
18	574937	575250	124	817035	817100	247	604185	604197	399	662921	662933
18	805101	805130	125	880486	881040	248	671621	671638	400	479706	479780
20	795657	795756	127	856881	856921	250	990549	990565	401	202386	202407
22	458652	458770	129	314412	314424	251	646871	646899	402	833484	833500
26	477582	477666	130	849861	850370	252	263041	263082	402	831351	831512
26	907851	908035	131	645910	645950	254	98678	98688	403	602146	602148
26	490471	490500	133	315978	315999	256	436125	436211	405	536471	536523
27	78719	78734	134	838851	839515	257	651284	651310	406	598077	598100
28	500618	501000	134	842601	843350	258	688094	688101	407	731832	731835
28	718101	718465	134	841101	841440	259	438663	438731	408	531581	531750
30	594994	595018	134	845601	846350	260	970017	970021	408	961101	961116
31	150310	150320	134	840351	840800	262	792487	792531	409	650493	650548
32	596867	596881	134	838101	838850	263	633491	633516	411	608455	608474
33	441545	441552	134	845307	845600	264	698948	698967	413	813547	813708
34	855502	855585	134	560165	560250	265	566795	566814	415	617025	617050
35	483341	483359	134	558488	558750	266	97432	97435	416	773108	773140
36	639991	640018	134	844101	844850	267	679391	679395	417	249347	249368
37	315498	315575	136	568323	568499	268	417392	417395	418	890697	890747
38	470631	471000	137	215610	215615	269	240234	240342	421	618921	618950
38	471001	471750	138	785696	785725	270	694086	694098	425	731618	731630
38	480001	480290	139	787913	787967	271	277273	277365	427	652490	652545
39	790305	790598	140	613541	613600	275	517787	517810	428	549089	549105
40	951351	951375	140	653301	653308	276	354240	354254	429	590463	590500
40	878356	878600	141	154940	154940	278	410566	410578	430	643249	643263
41	783999	784100	143	739185	739218	280	588955	588973	431	989825	989833
41	833601	833915	145	777028	777091	281	220187	220217	432	601826	601835
42	628932	628942	146	988648	988653	284	605101	605149	434	662025	662048
43	474441	474703	150	646522	646574	286	639255	639262	435	495241	495339
44	973357	973365	151	530948	531000	288	359835	359868	436	676101	676110
45	977559	977572	152	576086	576110	291	527511	527537	437	864691	864900
46	552361	552384	153	807738	807750	292	676418	677090	440	123478	123493
47	650976	650994	153	931110	931110	293	604631	604660	443	600497	600537
50	529111	529137	154	841713	841731	295	992273	992291	444	523827	523830
51	647376	647420	156	635571	635620	298	463854	463903	446	521139	521166
52	779899	780715	157	649721	649729	300	966738	966740	449	616559	616592
53	770847	770900	158	830430	830452	301	670403	670427	451	608092	608116
55	802163	802178	159	394324	394337	302	998023	998033	454	696344	696367
56	387412	387458	160	623051	623062	303	528178	528185	456	739970	740020
57	44854	44874	161	594488	594517	305	640761	640807	458	662677	662700
58	586481	586500	163	820101	820105	306	592579	592600	461	255514	255544
58	585671	585750	163	376441	376500	306	629001	629014	464	652792	652807
58	585601	587250	164	872601	872795	307	976711	976721	465	771696	771876
58	916101	916130	164	485971	486000	308	158359	158419	466	317116	317175
58	587251	588000	167	628670	628670	309	883292	883500	468	296222	296226
59	893601	893680	169	719094	719100	310	209549	209630	470	692986	692999
59	742811	742850	169	673701	673705	311	577132	577190	471	662377	662396
60	775591	775720	172	12261	12263	312	790995	791043	474	721481	721640
62	61411	61430	173	637227	637242	313	623811	623880	477	503550	503577
64	427831	427943	174	619922	619930	314	307048	307101	479	320628	320652
65	920691	920690	175	868151	868194	315	291157	291170	480	612279	612295
66	853695	853850	177	785025	785140	316	992044	992056	481	852743	852780
66	927351	927390	178	397284	397305	317	223898	223925	482	615441	615446
67	632456	632499	180	689301	689312	318	620425	620479	483	580844	580942
68	582321	582400	180	644876	644900	319	690811	690819	488	719141	719256
69	532597	532606	181	832141	832270	322	854615	854619	489	627282	627290
70	969814	969824	183	595896	595924	323	601460	601490	490	80622	
73	803200	803299	184	444121	444140	325	609191	609220	492	865172	865213
75	647621	647623	185	854057	854267	326	599711	599718	494	809906	810350
76	417675	417721	186	707679	707687	328	621748	621785	497	638956	638961
77	889851	890030	187	648025	648047	329	646351	646373	500	550040	550103
79	487169	487332	188	432349	432354	330	176542	176554	501	784510	784647
80	870351	870399	190	687801	687836	332	345982	346040	502	674609	674643
80	232478	232500	191	659398	659418	333	569116	569202	503	424951	424966
81	717656	717738	192	287775	287806	335	622385	622410	504	793153	793172
83	923647	924010	193	660982	661032	337	55173	55179	507	868637	868639
84	488976	489000	194	419850	419960	338	781046	781057	508	170953	170983
84	820851	821812	195	765813	765901	339	606156	606211	509	596582	596598
86	779462	779600	196	254960	255000	340	815834	815915	514	806791	806920
86	778101	778125	196	959601	959633	341	777427	777440	515	631371	631380
87	32087	32045	200	650773	650850	347	949851	949883	516	618226	618239
88	720448	720464	201	723822	723829	347	573699	573750	517	733461	733471</

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
707	294374	294413	863	636222	636247	1042	673107	673109	28-500664, 715, 740,
710	689605	689633	864	310403	310464	1045	280068	280069	809.
712	497372	497394	865	819441	819577	1047	430036	430068	38-470093.
713	762351	763100	868	708130	708132	1054	733073	733082	43-552371.
713	763851	764600	869	546455	546465	1085	349988	350020	43-367405, (Tripliate
716	874851	875330	870	793987	794030	1091	350598	350613	Receipt)
716	557141	557250	873	364004	364046	1095	599398	599422	58-586620, 789.
717	383242	383250	874	37704	37716	1099	787101	787124	99-626253, 269.
717	865851	865910	875	625168	625175	1099	593996	594000	114-733601.
719	441244	441281	885	671039	671063	1101	341416	341427	120-624561.
722	978116	978134	886	259080	259139	1105	861988	862006	124-922238.
723	532301	532363	890	706317	706320	1108	645601	645618	140-785087, 118.
725	817620	817647	892	651505	651525	1118	622009	622037	157-649726.
729	14733	14742	900	597545	597560	1131	994357	994364	164-872778.
731	459943	459959	902	543307	543331	1135	614001	614011	175-868168 - 169, 172,
732	431701	431745	907	38895	38901	1141	643623	643669	193.
734	720158	720239	912	574267	574338	1144	533821	533823	184-441128.
735	670734	670742	914	72433	72474	1147	641822	641877	194-419860.
757	635863	635899	915	971236	971241	1150	977719		201-723824.
759	734601	734624	916	603458	603460	1151	459849	459850	211-796857, 967.
762	589663	589715	918	593158	593178	1156	835276	835381	250-990560.
763	659982	660003	919	59241	59243				271-277342-344.
771	330506	330510	922	613689	613701				302-998029.
774	799109	799168	937	293833	293876				308-158394.
781	733883	733884	948	834373	834482				309-883379.
784	884668	884710	953	133971	134003				314-307061, 068, 082,
787	916036	916054	956	632734	632746				084, 088, 098.
794	891416	891481	958	845529	845534				332-346010.
798	824546	824550	963	38460	38470				340-815889-890.
798	943551	943562	968	869480	869484				347-573701.
802	674604	674624	969	634003	634012				348-814711, 780.
809	644384	644389	970	702879	702882				372-633129.
811	967950	967963	971	443010	443013				387-651859.
819	690266	690276	978	325778	325801				399-662902, 908.
820	591349	591385	982	439006	439031				415-617030.
835	840986	840991	987	976289	976294				435-495275.
838	605306	605361	991	684793	684805				446-521149, 164.
840	245121	245136	995	639593	639600				465-771849.
842	131237	131246	996	626220	626227				466-317155.
849	623414	623419	1002	660287	660380				474-721564, 581-590.
850	745914	745932	1012	879728	879733				482-615439.
854	370881	370907	1024	571930	571984				488-719149.
855	642133	642153	1025	972988	972996				502-674620, 623, 629-
857	240585	240599	1032	767684	767706				630.
858	617632	617665	1036	445694	445709				525-600142.
862	619623	619639	1037	372195	372280				532-808966, 809069.

MISSING

52	780701-710.
76	417680.
86	779461.
167	628666.
190	687824.
292	876731-740.
307	976710.
397	299141.
489	627251-281, 284-280.
583	882406, 421-440.
651	711163-167.
1086	349986-987.

VOID

1	026096.
3	Series A 10120.
3	" A 9836, 9845.
17	88335.
18	575118.
28	718208, 315, 332,
	336.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING, RECEIVED

22	458649.
43	367404-405. (Tripliate Receipts).
58	586395-400.
243	993763.
247	604170.
300	966732-735.
393	853006-911.
399	662902, 908, 919.
407	731825.
494	809901-903.
728	949275-279.
759	734569, 581.
809	644356-360.
854	370843, 848 - 850,
	877-878.

BLANK

33	441545.
58	586400.
265	566807.
392	467721.
581	443156-160.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID-NOT VOID

413	813416.
568	498104.

City Children Show Better Health

The idea that country children are healthier than city ones is not borne out by a survey made last year for the health demonstration in progress in Cattaraugus County, New York, under the joint auspices of the local authorities and of the Milbank Memorial Fund of New York City, an account of which has just been published in the annual report of the fund's operations. Statistics of the physical defects disclosed by medical examination of country school children, as contrasted with those of school children in the small city of Olean, located in the same county, show that there are from 6 per cent to 20 per cent more underweight children, for example, in the country schools than in the city ones, the exact percentages differing between the several age groups. Defects of heart, lungs, skin and bones, each are more than 10 times more numerous in the country. Defects of teeth, tonsils, and eyes are from three to five times more numerous. There are, however, two significant exceptions to the rule. The city children showed, the report discloses, a somewhat greater percentage of defects of speech than were found in the country and more than four times as many defects of the nervous system. The smaller percentages of purely physical defects found in the city children are ascribed by the fund's experts to the work of health experts there in past years. But evidently the city environment retaliates by putting on the children's nervous system a strain which not even good health service can entirely overcome.

Autos Kill Old People

Old people are about four times more likely to be killed in automobile accidents than are the quicker moving people who are young or middle aged. The most dangerous

thing that a pedestrian can do is to cross a street in the middle of the block. The most dangerous activity for a child is to play in the street. About six-tenths of the automobile fatalities in the United States are caused by an automobile striking a pedestrian; less than two-tenths are due to automobiles colliding with each other. In more than nine-tenths of the reported accidents both the pedestrian and the driver were apparently in normal condition. Only about three per cent of the drivers were drunk and about half as many pedestrians. The commonest abnormal condition reported for injured pedestrians is that they were "confused by the traffic." Such are a few of the conclusions from a comprehensive study of statistics for automobile accidents in the United States in 1928, assembled and published by the National Safety Council, in Chicago. The total number of automobile deaths in 1928 is estimated as 27,500, which indicates the largest

automobile-death rate of any important country in the world. It is 6.3 per cent higher than in 1927. Other accidental deaths are decreasing but those due to the automobile are steadily increasing. That some progress is being made in blocking this increasing tide of highway murder is indicated, however, by a further fact disclosed by the statistics. Although the automobile deaths in proportion to the population have doubled since 1920, the deaths in proportion to automobiles in use have decreased about one-third in the same period.



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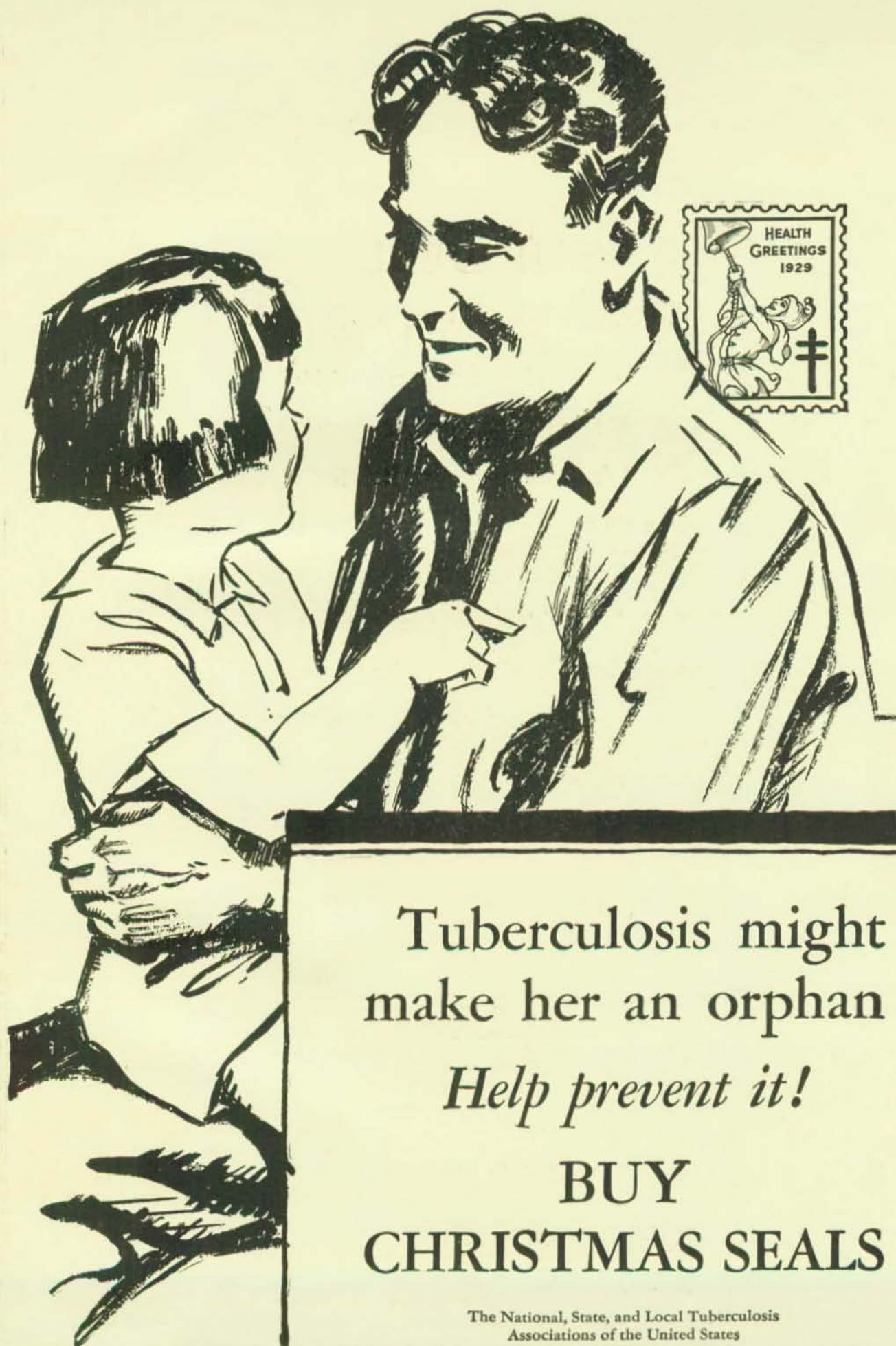
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Street

City

12-29 Money back if not satisfactory. "Originators of Jiffy line of labor savers."



Tuberculosis might
make her an orphan

Help prevent it!

**BUY
CHRISTMAS SEALS**

The National, State, and Local Tuberculosis
Associations of the United States

BUILDERS

With wonderful deathless ditties
We build up the world's great cities,
And out of a fabulous story
We fashion an empire's glory:
One man with a dream, at pleasure,
Shall go forth and conquer a crown;
And three with a new song's measure
Can trample an empire down.

—ARTHUR O'SHAUGHNESSY.

